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US-EUROPE TREATY IN 1949

Military Alliance To Cost \$2,000 Million Annually

US ELECTIONS AWAITED

Washington, October 24.

United States military and diplomatic planners have set their sights on mid-1949 for the conclusion of a treaty binding the United States, Canada and Europe's free nations in a defensive military alliance.

Authoritative sources said that the project, expected to cost upwards of US\$2,000,000,000 a year, had reached the final drafting stage, but progress must await the outcome of the American Presidential elections. They said the proposal could not be carried further without a green light from the next President.

Planning has been on a bi-partisan basis but is currently at the point where the next chief executive, whether he is Mr. Truman or Mr. Dewey, must take over its direction.

HK Exports Up In September

Hong Kong's exports during September amounted to HK\$148,200,000, declared value as against HK\$123,000,000 in August.

Imports in September—HK\$130,150,000—were HK\$18,140,800 less than exports. The unusual position is attributed to the waterfront strike on the American Pacific Coast.

Total imports for September are HK\$2,982,878 below the total imports during September last year.

Imports in the first nine months of the year amounted to HK\$1,431,703,752 and exports to HK\$1,105,973,499.

New Forms For Exports From China

A new type of Certificate of Origin has been introduced to cover exports from China, according to the local office of the Central Bank of China.

The new form, CBC 8.D., will replace form CBC 8.A. It states that it will be done with each particular copy. The Chinese Government, on shipment, four copies of CBC 8.D. are approved by the authorities. The original is retained by the Chinese Maritime Customs when shipment is made, the second copy is for the Central Bank of China, the third copy is for the Import and Export Board, and the fourth copy is retained by the appointed Bank through which payment is to be received.

Where cargo is shipped from China with transshiping through Hong Kong, the third copy is carried on a special yellow form. Up to now exporters from Hong Kong transshipping China products on a through bill of lading have experienced some difficulty in Hong Kong due to the fact that they have been unable to produce a copy of the Chinese Certificate of Origin because no copy was available for cargo passing through the Colony.

In future, exporters of China products from Hong Kong whose export licences have to be supported by a Chinese Certificate of Origin should ensure that CBC 8.D. (Yellow) is obtained in respect of the commodities they wish to ship.

Apart from the fact that the Hong Kong export licence is supported by a Chinese Certificate of Origin before issuing an export licence for the eight China products requiring a Chinese Certificate of Origin, there is no change in the local procedure.

THE WEATHER

At 0800 GMT (3 p.m. HK Summer Time), from a station anticyclone over Siberia, a ridge of high pressure extends Southward and dominates China. A deep depression is moving E. across the North-west part of the Sea of Japan. A trough of low pressure extends from the China Sea to the Pacific E. of the Marianas. In it depression is expected to be followed by rain and ENE of Guam.

Today's Forecast—Moderate easterly winds. Fair.

Yesterday's Weather—Maximum 81.4 deg. F. Minimum 74.5 deg. F. Sunshine 10.5 hours. Rainfall Nil. Total since Jan. 1—248.1 mm.—24.70 in. as against an average of 225.15 mm.—20.72 in.

Readings at 10 a.m. (10.15 a.m. in 1947):

Bar. at sea level 1013.5 (1013.5) inches.

Rel. Humidity 65 75 %.

Dew Point 74 18 deg. F.

Wind Direction 15 10 knots.

Wind Force 15 10 knots.

Clouds 100 100 %.

Temp. 74 18 deg. F.

Temp. 74 18 deg. F.

Temp. 74 18 deg. F.

Once the President's views are known, the alliance countries can get together to work out details, including estimates of the arms needed by each country and the possibility of reciprocal aid, etc.

Once an overall programme has been drafted, it will be submitted to Congress at the earliest possible date next year.

Military and diplomatic officials who have done most of the work thus far have been keeping a critical eye on public opinion polls, their yardstick in determining how far they should go.

They report increasing support among the American people, both in supplying arms to Western Europe and in backing them up with pledges of mutual military co-operation.

Prepared To Join

The Foreign Policy Association predicted that the United States would join wholeheartedly in a strong military alliance. It said chances for this were enhanced by the difficulties with Russia and by the Western powers' decision to refer the Berlin crisis to the United Nations.

The Association's report on the subject was prepared by Mr. Grant S. McClellan, former research associate on its staff.

"In its initial stages, membership in the alliance would be confined to the United States, Canada and countries in the five-power Brussels Pact of last March—Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

However, plans include provisions for broadening membership to take in other democratic nations before the alliance is now receiving United States economic assistance under the European Recovery Programme.

One official said chances of including Spain were nil, unless the regime of General Franco were guaranteed its people the same democratic ideas and conditions existing in other non-Communist nations.

ERP Pattern

The alliance would be patterned in part after the Marshall programme for European recovery and probably would include safeguards provided in the Inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance signed in Rio de Janeiro last September 8.

A programme of military aid like the Marshall economic assistance programme would depend on full reciprocity, with recipient nations pledging to supply the United States with raw materials and other reverse assistance.

Along with the Washington talks, the US has taken part as an influential observer in efforts of the Western European nations to link their military resources and lay the basis for a huge new American military aid programme.

The proposed North Atlantic Alliance has been sketched out in rough outline in the Washington talks. It would commit the US to military involvement in the affairs of Europe more deeply than the Marshall plan has been pledged in peace-time although not more deeply than it is involved now.

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Business Industry Rejoices.

Korean Rebels Well Equipped

Seoul, October 25.

The Home Affairs Minister, Mr. T. Y. Yun, said today that only an estimated 1,500 rebel troops were left along the Southern coast of Korea.

He added, however, that they were well equipped with 60 American trucks and American heavy machine-guns.

American sources still had no information to confirm Government claims that loyal forces had recaptured Yosu and surrounded the rebels in five small pockets.

In its efforts to wipe out the rebels, Government forces were reported, using "amts" bean tanks. The exact number in possession of the loyal forces was a secret.—United Press.

2 Provisions

The treaty is expected to embrace two major provisions dealing with the problems of aggression—by which the Western Governments mean an attack by Russia.

The first is that an attack upon one nation should be considered an attack upon all. The second is that each Government in accord with its own constitutional processes, should decide appropriate action to take.

That would not automatically commit the US to go to war if France, for example, were attacked. But it would pledge the American Government to consider the attack in the same light as though the US had been attacked.

Final decision in such a case would rest with Congress since no treaty can take away the exclusive constitutional authority of Congress to declare war. When the US is attacked, as by the Japanese at Pearl Harbour, the President can only ask for a declaration of war.—United Press and Associated Press.

China Joins Dewey Fans

Shanghai, October 25.

If there is any one outstanding issue in the current Chinese attitude toward the United States, it is the fervent hope that Mr. Thomas E. Dewey will be elected President and carry more Republicans into the Congressional halls along with him.

The general Chinese attitude toward America is the same as it always has been—sympathetically and friendly who has done much to help China but who in Chinese eyes could and ought to do much more right now.

But in these desperate days in which the Nationalist hold on the rich North East provinces, has dwindled to minute proportions as represented by isolated Mukden, and when the new national economy which was born in August 19 is already crumbling, it is hoped that Mr. Dewey will be elected and United States aid of kind that counts more available at top speed.

A United Press despatch from Peking gives a clear demonstration of the Dewey sentiment.

Dewey Parade

A "Dewey For President" parade was held in Peking yesterday. A life-like 10-foot GQP elephant with its sides covered with a huge picture of Mr. Dewey in colour led the procession.

Canton Money Market Steady, But Food Prices Climb Rapidly

Canton, October 24.

The depreciated gold yuan held relatively steady last week and the problem of getting food began to demand more attention in Canton.

While the Gold Yuan to Hong Kong dollar quotation was seldom more than two to one, uncontrolled food prices rose sharply and many controlled items disappeared except for token sales.

Part of the reason for a steady money market apparently lies in the fact that the end of the month, after which possession of foreign currency and gold is illegal, is drawing near. There is no indication that there will be a further extension of the turn-in deadline and people are disposing of their holdings on the black market rather than at the banks.

Meanwhile, demand for staples grew as people attempted to turn their gold yuan into something safe. First grade rice prices jumped 20 per cent from GY70 to GY90 a picul in the first four days of the week. Second and third grade rice quotations showed similar increases, though the official price here remains at GY22.

Firewood prices climbed 50 per cent. Beef, when available, could be had for GY3.50 a catty, double the controlled price and 50 per cent over last week's black market price.

Sausages Popular

Controlled prices on fresh pork caused producers to turn their meat into the more profitable delicacies which are not affected by price controls.

On one day last week, when 500

pigs were killed in Canton, one report said that only 50 were sold as fresh meat, while the rest went into sausage. Sausage prices are now about five times the price of fresh meat; there is no controlled price.

Fresh pork in the black market retails at GY4.30 a catty.

People begin queuing up in front of Canton markets as early as midnight in order to assure themselves a small parcel of meat from the token sales of fresh pork made each day.

By early morning orderly lines under police surveillance, had lengthened to several hundred yards. Most people are turned away empty-handed.

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NY China Town For Dewey

New York, October 25.

The Presidential campaign was carried into New York's China Town today when the Chinese American Citizens Committee for Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Austin R. Warren sponsored a parade in the city's Chinatown.

The chairman, Mr. Wilbur W. H. Ryn, said the rally was the first political meeting ever held by Chinese citizens for a Presidential candidate.

He predicted the "entire Chinese community" would support Mr. Dewey at the ballot box because of his sympathy for aid to China.

Right behind the elephant were two Chinese who carried a large banner which states both in Chinese and English "Good Luck Dewey" and "Chai Yi Ping An, Tu Wei". "Tu Wei" is a Chinese translation of Dewey's name.

The parade was culminated by a brass band in which 10 players, dressed in green Manchurian robes, played ancient traditional instruments. Then two seven-year-old youngsters carried small placards wishing Mr. Dewey good luck.

Then came hundreds of marchers, including small youngsters hardly able to walk and hold up their britches at the same time, and bearded and stately-looking elders dressed in mandarin gowns.

As the parade progressed every block saw more marchers jumping on the Dewey bandwagon.

The parade started at the Flower Gate of the Forbidden City and ended on the street of Long Peace.

The United Press correspondent in Peking, Gerald Norick, said he could not learn who sponsored the demonstration.

This feeling for Mr. Dewey reflected the oft-recorded talks of many top Chinese officials. The sentiment stems from the pretty general feeling that Mr. George Marshall is the worst friend that China has, one official told the United Press some time ago.

These officials think that Mr. Marshall is still rankled at the failure of his mission in China and has permitted personal feelings to influence him to put China at the bottom of the pile when United States help was needed.

Officials told newspapers are taking Mr. Dewey at his word in his campaign promises to make China aid count.—United Press.

New Look Uniforms



This constable sports a New Look uniform which will be issued to British policemen next April. Constables will wear an open-neck tunic, an RAF type blue collar and a black tie. Sergeants and inspectors will wear white collars. The leather belt has been discharged. The new uniform was designed by a special Committee set up by the Home Office.—AP Photo.

CHAMBER'S PETITION ON DEBTOR-CREDITOR BILL

The Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent a supplementary petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor of Hong Kong in connection with the Debtor and Creditor Ordinance.

The Chamber contended in its original petition that the Ordinance was not a fair compromise. The petition was taken by Mr. Percy Chen, barrister-at-law, to London where a conference was held at the Colonial Office.

Mr. I. J. Paskin, Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, presided at the conference. Political, financial and legal officials of the Colonial Office were also present. Mr. Chen was accompanied by an adviser, Dr. Eric G. M. Fletcher.

At the conference, Mr. Paskin stated that he would not be in position to advise the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs to withdraw the Ordinance and leave nothing in its place.

Dr. Fletcher stated that the object of the petition was not to challenge the right of the Sovereign to legislate between two groups of subjects if it saw fit, where such subjects were within the jurisdiction of the Sovereign; that such legislation where necessary, should be in the nature of compromise and should be as far as possible be a truly fair compromise.

Mr. Chen said that a fair compromise could only be obtained by giving both sides to be affected by the compromise adequate opportunity to state their views, and to know the facts which are essential to arrive at the compromise. The interested parties must agree on the details and terms of the compromise.

Mr. Paskin ruled that it would be of assistance if the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce would address themselves to the details of the Ordinance so as to show that it was not a fair compromise, and to suggest what would be a fair compromise.

Mr. Paskin stated that a supplementary petition could be filed for this purpose and it would be considered by the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs after it had been referred to his consideration and report.

Public Survey

The supplementary petition said that a survey of public opinion in Hong Kong showed that there was a non-disclosure of essential facts and figures by the Hong Kong Government and the creditors, banks concerning the amounts involved.

After stating the views expressed by those present at the conference of August 6, 1948, the supplementary petition drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the fruitless efforts made by the petitioners to have an adequate opportunity to discuss terms of the Ordinance in Hong Kong. It stated that the verbal agreement made between the representative of the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Attorney General for a modus operandi for such discussions was not carried out after the departure of the Attorney General.

Mr. J. B. Griffin, from the Colony on leave in May 1948, the petition commented on the constitutional difficulties in Hong Kong of presenting and obtaining consideration for views which do not coincide with those of the official and unofficial members of the Legislature.

The petition added that in his speech moving the first reading of the Ordinance, the Acting Financial Secretary did not give any figures of the amount involved. This was commented upon by Sir M. K. Lo. But the petitioners have learnt that the officers of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have indicated that the amount is about HK\$70,000,000. If this is correct, then the Debtors are being called upon to repay nearly a quarter of the total note issue of the Hong Kong Government of 1941 which was HK\$266,000,000, said the petition.

No compromise is valid where there is a failure of one side to disclose essential facts upon which the compromise should be founded, added the petition.

The following are facts which though essential to finding a compromise were not disclosed until Mr. D. F. Landale spoke in the debate on the Ordinance.

Percentage In Dollars

He said that there is evidence that several of the large debtors in the latter half of 1942 and the first half of 1943, paid as little as 20 per cent to 25 per cent in dollars, and got away with paying the remainder in Yen. At least half of the total payments made to the Liquidators were made after May 31, 1943, and all in Military Yen, he added, said the petition.

The Ordinance has been described by its movers as a compromise between the two parties, debtors and creditors. Impartial persons like Mr. T. M. Chen and Sir M. K. Lo have stated that the Ordinance does not represent a compromise between the two parties.

Red Attack On Taiyuan Imminent

Nanking, October 25.

The situation in Taiyuan is becoming tense as air reinforcements are cut off due to bad flying weather, according to the Nanking Evening News.

The paper quoted a message to the Nanking Shansi Native Guild from the Taiyuan City Council and civic organizations to the effect that although fighting had quieted down to some extent during the past few days, the Communists were bringing up reinforcements and an all-out attack on the city was expected any minute.

The message said the Taiyuan population was getting nervous. It added President Chiang Kai-shek had ordered Government reinforcements to reach the city within a set period and asked Shansi legislators and National Assembly delegates in Nanking to request aid for the beleaguered city.

Meanwhile, the situation along the Chengdeh-Suechow section of the Lunan railway was obscure, as Government forces evacuating Chengdeh were reported in pro-Government despatches as having reached North of the Yellow River. Reports said they were regrouping forces in this area for new military preparations further North on the Peking-Hankow railway.

Tension mounted South of this vital rail hub as it was rumoured Communist Commander Chen Yi's forces had infiltrated into this area, by-passing the Suechow defence lines.—Associated Press.

Postponement Of Meeting

Paris, October 25.

Shortly before the Security Council was to meet at 2 p.m. local time today for the showdown vote on the Berlin crisis the Big Three asked for postponement of the meeting for two hours.

The postponement was caused by the new suggestion submitted by the Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, to the Chairman of the Council, Dr. Juan Bramuglia, at another midnight secret conference last night at the Soviet Embassy.

Dr. Bramuglia transmitted the suggestion to the other neutral members of the Council who framed the compromise resolution this morning, and they recommended that Dr. Bramuglia consult the Big Three.—United Press.

Soldiers Seize Coal Pits

Paris, October 25.

More than 30,000 French troops and security guards struck at dawn today to seize all coal pits held by strikers in the Northern mining basin.

By mid-morning the troops had taken over at least 12 pits. They met serious resistance at only one. The miners' offensive against the Communist-led Miners' Union was agreed upon last night in a conference of Government officials, mining experts and representatives of the armed forces.

Troops had been moving into the Northern coal basin, which produces two-thirds of France's coal, and into the central mining basin around St. Etienne for the past week for a showdown with the strikers.

Government officials said the use of troops was not to break the strike but to prevent the miners from being flooded by strikers' action in withdrawing the pumping crews. No pumps have been working in Northern fields for a week.

Pickets Quit

The first attack was on the Agache pit at Suberchicourt, near Douai, at 7 a.m. As soon as the security guards and troops rolled up in trucks the strike pickets quit without resistance.

The most serious trouble occurred up to noon was at the Sesevalles pit at Somain near Valenciennes. Here, several hundred miners had dug in behind barricades.

Officers ordered the strikers to leave and they refused. Between 500 and 600 troops in full battle kit, under orders to shoot if necessary, then deployed around the pit and awaited orders to attack.

Crack Algerian and Moroccan Infantry blocked roads throughout Northern France to prevent reinforcements from moving in to aid the strikers.

Another 10,000 reinforcements were sent into the St. Etienne area, to back up the pledge of the Minister of Justice, M. Andre Marie, that the Communist-led coal strike insurrection will be broken.—United Press.

★ See DODWELL MOTORS Announcement Page 3 ★



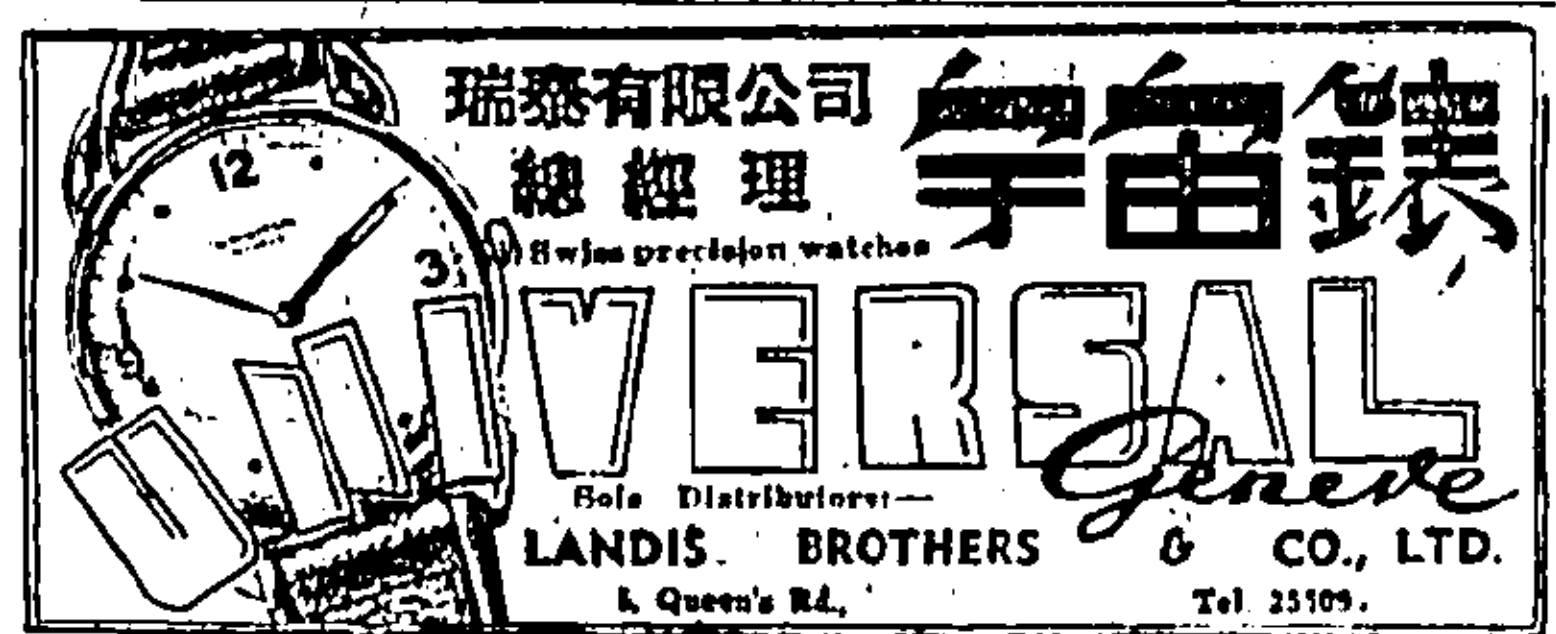
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BRIDGE HOUSE TRIAL ORDERED ADJOURNED

The trial of Lieutenant-General Kinoshita Eichi and Sergeant Yoshida Bunzo of the former Imperial Japanese Army in the Bridge House War Crimes Case, which opened yesterday at Lyamun Barracks, was adjourned after pleas had been taken from accused.

The adjournment was ordered by the President after Sergeant Bunzo informed the Court that he objected to being represented by Mr. Kakehi Masao, and requested permission to call defence witnesses from Japan and Shanghai.

Lieutenant General Eichi and Sergeant Bunzo are charged with committing a war crime in that they at Shanghai between about July 1 and August 31, 1943, the former, then major general commanding the Shanghai District Kempel-Tai, and Corporal Bunzo, then attached to the Foreign Section of the Special Branch at the Headquarters of the Western Branch of the Shanghai Kempel-Tai, on Jessfield Road, were, in violation of the laws and usages of war, concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents of Shanghai, and in particular of John Martin Watson, William Hutton and Hans Rechelein, causing them physical suffering and resulting in the death of Hutton.

General Kinoshita Eichi is additionally charged with ill-treatment and eventually causing the death of Wong, a Chinese civilian resident of Shanghai in or about November 1942 and also that between August 6, 1942 and November 29, 1944, as head of the Shanghai Kempel-Tai, and as such responsible for the control of Kempel personnel and the management of places of detention at Shanghai, was concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents of Shanghai and in particular the Reverend W.H. Hedges, Henry Forsythe Prince, Edwin Arthur Thompson, Kenneth William Johnstone, James Robert Canning, William Slade Dunway, Arthur Vincent Brown, Dean, C.D. Komaroff, Patrick Sammut, Gibbons, Alexander Handriva, Morris Joseph Souleitch, Evans Daw, Boris S. Frank, and Boris Topas detained in the cells of the headquarters of the Shanghai Kempel-Tai at the Bridge House; and of Eric Davies, J.A. Cook, B.P. Young detained in the cells of the Union Jack Club on Myburgh Road, a section of the Western Branch of the Shanghai Kempel-Tai, causing them all physical suffering.

Donated Charges
Both accused denied the charges.

The Court comprised Lieutenant Colonel L.A. Massie, M.A. LL.B., Royal Scots Fusiliers, solicitor (President), and Major H. H. Craig, The Buffs; and Captain H. M. McLeod-Martin, Middlesex Regiment (members).

Major D. Clague, R.A., Office of the Deputy Director of Legal Services, G.I.Q. F.A.R.L.E., prosecuted.

Mr. Kakehi Masao, L.L.B., barrister-at-law, Tokyo, was defence counsel, with Captain W.H.L. L.L.B., Royal Scots Fusiliers, solicitor (President), and Major H. H. Craig, The Buffs; and Captain H. M. McLeod-Martin, Middlesex Regiment (members).

The second accused, Sergeant Bunzo, informed the Court he objected to being represented by Mr. Kakehi Masao because his application to summon certain members of the Western Branch of the Kempel-Tai, and German and Japanese residents of Shanghai, as witnesses had been neglected.

He asked for permission of the Court to call 11 witnesses from Japan and two witnesses, a Mr. Fischer, former German Consul in Shanghai, and a former M.P. major named Hoover, living in the French Settlement, Shanghai.

Incomplete Addresses
After the President had informed Bunzo that owing to the incomplete addresses given by him regarding these witnesses whom he wished to call, it might be difficult to trace them, Bunzo replied that they could easily be traced at the Demobilisation Bureau in Tokyo.

Bunzo was told by the President that according to the rules of procedure of the Court, a person requiring the attendance of witnesses may be required to defray the cost of their attendance. Bunzo enquired whether such expenses could be defrayed by the Japanese Government, to which the President replied that it could possibly be arranged.

"I wish to call these witnesses to testify that I had no knowledge of the persons mentioned in the first charge, and to prove that I am not guilty," said Bunzo in reply to the President who asked what was the purpose of his wanting to call these witnesses from Japan and Shanghai.

The President then adjourned the case for the point to be referred to an efficient officer for consideration, and the Court would resume after a decision had been reached.

Li Wei kept a brothel at an unnumbered hut in Austin Road Out of every HK\$32 the prostitutes made, he got HK\$1 and was making a living on the immoral earnings until the police arrested him on October 23.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and recommended for deportation, by Mr. W. H. Lallier at Kowloon yesterday.



The ss. Canton arrived here yesterday from the United Kingdom. She will go into dock for some adjustments and leave for United Kingdom on October 30—one day behind her schedule. To speed up loading, the ship's stores will be placed on board while the vessel is in dock. On her voyage from Hong Kong to United Kingdom, the vessel will make up the day lost here.—China Mail Photo.

Corporal Punishment Introduced At Stanley

Old habits are back again at Stanley Prison. As a result, corporal punishment has been introduced.

In his 1947-48 annual report, the Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. W. Shillingford, said that bad habits existing before the war have been revived.

The men responsible are prisoners who had served sentences before the outbreak of the Pacific War.

Fights have broken out and "unfortunately, Chinese do not fight with their fists but with knives," said the Commissioner.

At Stanley they have no knives. Instead, they use improvised weapons made of scavenged metal.

The causes of the fights are mainly factional—between Hakas and Puntis; trafficking in prohibited articles, and gangsterism.

The Commissioner's Report said that there are societies among the prisoners. One society tries to gain supremacy over the others.

"Fortunately," added the Commissioner, "these stabbing affairs are hit and run affairs and little damage is done."

Prisoner Murdered
One prisoner, however, was murdered during 1947-48. A careful investigation by the police, assisted by the prison staff, failed to find the murderer.

Violence became so frequent that it was necessary to have prison rules amended to include corporal punishment for such offences. This punishment is having the deterrent effect, said the Commissioner.

The Commissioner added that if all prisoners could be so employed that they were healthy and tired at the end of the day, their behaviour would be better.

Lack of employment and consequent boredom is the chief cause of misconduct among the prisoners, he said.

During the period under review, three attempts at escape from Stanley Prison were frustrated. In February 1947, two prisoners escaped from an extramural working party.

In the same period, 23 persons were hanged. Eleven had been sentenced by the Supreme Court and 12 by the War Crimes Court. Two death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment in the same period.

Among the week-end arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel were Mrs. M. Honlaslock, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lynch, Mrs. R. Soldana, Mrs. F. Quilmbao, Mrs. B. O. Mendosa, Mrs. J. G. Bone, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mrs. Dora Hicks, Captain and Mrs. J. A. Jenkins, Mrs. Y. C. Chen, Messrs. M. W. Martin, S. D. Cook, F. G. Champkins, R. W. Bling, Mrs. Kelly, L. L. Shaw, J. L. Smith, L. Thawaradas, T. D. Neilson, C. Cadbury, P. Y. Chu and B. T. Chang.

The many friends of Captain Colin Boyce will learn with regret that he is lying seriously ill at The Lister Hospital, Melbourne.

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Arrives From UK

Poppy Day Campaign Launched

The Committee of the British Legion in Hong Kong has launched its annual campaign for funds for Remembrance Day and Poppy Day.

Last year, subscriptions amounted to less than HK\$100,000. The Committee aims at a new record. Subscription lists are open. The subscription lists will be published periodically.

The Committee's appeal follows: "The demands on the central fund are enormous and this can be easily understood if a few of the activities of the British Legion are enumerated. Work for the disabled has always been a special care of the British Legion. Striving to give them a purpose in life and a living wage, the Legion has for many years advocated training and subsequent compulsory employment."

The Government at home has now accepted this principle under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, which requires employers to take on a percentage of disabled persons.

"The Legion itself is the greatest employer of disabled in the world. It runs the Poppy Factory, employing 400, a Cambrian tweed factory, a furniture factory, a national car park attendant company operating in 70 centres, and the Disabled Men's Institutes for those who badly need that they can only work at home."

Special Rentals
"Legion Haig homes, some 200 dwellings in various countries, provide houses and flats at special rentals for the disabled and for widows. The special housing scheme for the partly paralysed is being extended. Several centres at home are the largest in the world for the treatment, training and employment of tubercular Ex-Service men and women."

"Throughout Britain are country homes where invalid and aged Ex-Service men, and women can live, and convalescent homes providing rest and convalescence for shorter periods. Special medical and nursing care is provided for those suffering from psychoneurosis and other diseases are being rapidly extended."

"Invalid chairs, artificial limbs and warm clothing are also provided for those in need. The greatest success of all these services has been the provision of a peaceful mind. To give this back to Ex-Service men and women by helping them through the difficult period of re-adjustment is an unswerving purpose of the British Legion."

The Legion has achieved outstanding results in its fight for pensions. By obtaining pensions formerly refused, the British Legion has already secured to the Ex-Service community the remarkable sum of £9,000,000. The Legion itself grants weekly pensions to several thousand Ex-Service veterans to assist them in their old age."

Unending Work
"The work of the British Legion is unending. Is it any wonder that the annual expenditure exceeds available funds? The British people have now chosen this living memorial to their kinsmen to express in a practical manner their appreciation of the great suffering our own people made to bring us victory twice in 23 years."

"Today the British Legion dispenses over a million pounds a year. Six and a half million men and women served in the British Forces during 1939-45. Every one, on demobilisation, becomes entitled to help in need to the assistance of the Legion."

"Many men of the 1914-18 war, in addition to the veterans of earlier campaigns, are now at an age when they can no longer be expected to find successfully for themselves. They must become an increasing liability—and one that the British Legion must never fail to meet."

"Among the contributions last year the British Legion in Hong Kong received a cheque for HK\$1,000 with a note asking for the smallest poppy in the market. It would be interesting to know the measure of the comfort that this magnificent gesture must have brought to many ex-service men who are still struggling along three long years after they brought us victory."

"The cause is indeed a great one. Hong Kong can do much to help this fund by just reflecting over what we owe to these people. Gratitude becomes real when we prefer the hand of assistance to those that are after all our greatest benefactors."

CAUTION FOR TRESPASSERS
Two men, recent arrivals from Shanghai, spending some time in the Botanical Gardens, decided that they would leave. Not acquainted with the topography of the district, they wandered into the Victoria Barracks and having trespassed on a prohibited area, were arrested and charged before Mr. Hin-shing Lo yesterday.

They were Yuen Shu-lee, aged 24, both residing at 239 Yafao Road, second floor.

What a story was told by the "Magistrate" who "warned" the caution and warned them to be more careful in future.

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TB Claims 36 Victims

Nine hundred and thirty-eight births were registered in the Colony during the week and October 16. In the same period there were 255 deaths, including 36 victims of tuberculosis.

Total deaths from tuberculosis since the beginning of the year to October 16 is 1,339.

Remembrance Day Fund

The Committee of the British Legion mentioned donations to the Earl Haig Fund for Disabled Ex-Service men.

The Hong Kong Telephone Co. Ltd. HK\$1,000
The Hong Kong Telephone Co. Ltd. HK\$1,000

Mr. D.H.Y. Blackmore Co. Ltd. HK\$1,000
Mr. W.H.M. Stevens HK\$1,000

Mr. M.G.P. Harrison HK\$1,000
Mr. G.A. Penreath HK\$1,000

Mr. A. Riehl HK\$1,000
Mr. Lenns Yew HK\$1,000

Mr. G.B.S. Thomson HK\$1,000
Mr. J.B. Woolley HK\$1,000

Mr. C.W.L. Way HK\$1,000
The Hong Kong Telephone Co. Ltd. HK\$1,000

Mr. W.W. Ching Yau HK\$1,000
The China & South Sea Bank HK\$1,000

Mr. H.B.L. Dowling HK\$1,000
Mr. T.Y. Li HK\$1,000

Mr. A. Mackintosh HK\$1,000
Bunge Far East Agencies Inc. HK\$1,000

Mr. D.J. Gilmore HK\$1,000
Mr. G.S. Dwyer HK\$1,000

Mr. H. T.K. Chan HK\$1,000
Mr. J. Frickin HK\$1,000

Mr. Man-kam Lo HK\$1,000
Mr. Kwok Chan HK\$1,000

Mr. P. Deino HK\$1,000
Mr. F.A. Chaurma HK\$1,000

Mr. F. Patter HK\$1,000
Mr. J.H. Winter HK\$1,000

Mr. E.B. Greene HK\$1,000
Mr. C.H. M.K. Chan HK\$1,000

Mr. G.E. Strickland HK\$1,000
Mr. Eng Ann Tong HK\$1,000

Mr. J.W. Kay HK\$1,000
Mr. H. T.K. Chan HK\$1,000

Mr. Shou-shun Chow HK\$1,000
Hon. D.P. Landale HK\$1,000

Hon. P.H. Casady HK\$1,000
Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. HK\$1,000

Total HK\$15,830

GOLD BAR CONFISCATED

A gold bar weighing four taels and valued at approximately \$1,200 was ordered by Mr. Hin-shing Lo to be confiscated and the owner cautioned, when she was charged at Central yesterday.

Poon Fook-yuen, aged 45, married woman, when searched by women of the Revenue Department, was found to have concealed in her girdle one gold bar. She was passenger on board the ss. Tainan which arrived on Sunday.

Defendant said it was her intention to utilise the gold when converted into cash to purchase tickets for herself, her husband and child to Batavia.

Keen Bidding At Crown Land Sale

Keen bidding at yesterday's Crown Land Sale sent the price of a 10,200-square-foot piece of land on the mainland up to HK\$218,900—HK\$157,999 above the upset price of HK\$51,000.

There were five bidders for the land, including the original applicant who dropped out when the HK\$200,000 mark was reached. Two others dropped out later.

The two remaining bidders raised the price from HK\$202,200 to HK\$218,900.

The other bidder who also signed the deeds, was Mr. Kong Chai-fong, aged 45, of No. 14, Polla Street. More than 300 bids were recorded.

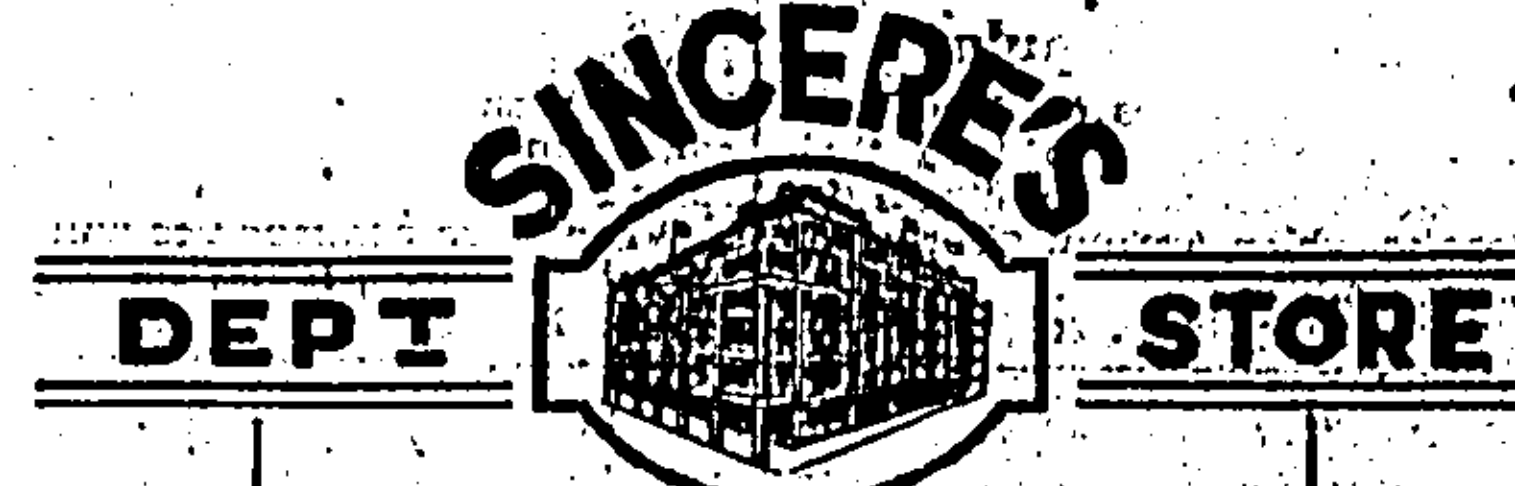
The land is to be used for a residential building only and the two purchasers will have to spend at least HK\$300,000 in rateable improvements.

The land is at the junction of Poplar Street and Sai Yung Choi Street.

A second piece of land, a 4,000-square-foot plot at the corner of Prince Edward Road and Sai Yung Choi Street, was sold for HK\$140,000.

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BARGAINS

"TEMCO" ELECTRIC WALL CLOCKS 12" \$60

"IMPERIAL" WHITE SHIRTS \$16

"DOUGLAS" MEN'S SHOES \$38

AND MANY OTHERS

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Medicine Dealer Found Guilty Of Drug Swindle

Hearing In Ammunition, Arms Case

Hearing was continued before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday when Kwong Kong, aged 22, and Li Yuk-lin, aged 21, spinster, were jointly charged with possession of arms and ammunition.

Detective Sergeant Lou Fook said that at 4 a.m. on May 22, accompanied by Inspector T. Chisham and party, he went to No. 24 Upper Station Street, ground floor.

In response to their knocks and the disclosure of their office, they were let in by the woman defendant.

After making known their visit, second defendant said it had nothing to do with her and produced from under a shelf a parcel which on opening revealed one Mauser pistol, two revolvers and 15 rounds of ammunition.

She said that the parcel, which she did not know, the contents were left there by a Kong Chai (first defendant).

Kwong Kong told the court how after the liberation he had worked in the Naval Yard, later joining the 88 Wing Hong Kong.

It was while working in the Naval Yard that he met second defendant. They became on good terms with each other, and had intimate relations.

While he was on the Wing Hong second defendant did a lot of smuggling by his boat.

Their intimacy ended when he covered that she was going about with another smuggler.

Second defendant in cross-examination of first defendant challenged him to prove she had intimate relations with him and requested the court to adjourn the case that she might be medically examined.

Hearing was then adjourned to November 1, when a medical certificate will be produced.

FIRE DESTROYS SQUATTERS HUTS

A fire which broke out at Bridge Street, near the Chinese YMCA, about 7.50 p.m. yesterday, totally destroyed four squatters huts before it was brought under control by some of the inmates of the Chinese "Y", who gained a hose from the roof of the hotel.

The fire was put out soon after the arrival of the two appliances sent from the Central Fire Brigade. No one was injured.

"Streptomycin is a curative for tuberculosis. In this case, there is the terrible possibility that members of the public, suffering from a dread disease and placing themselves in the hands of medical people, may be treated with a useless powder."

The foregoing was part of the comments made by Mr. J. Wicks at Kowloon yesterday after he had found Lee Shing-chuen, 22-year-old medicine dealer of Siam, guilty on four charges of possession of dangerous drugs, and one each of applying a false trade description and of conspiring to defraud the public.

Giving judgment, the magistrate said, "The accused is found guilty of participation in one of the most heartless conspiracies that could be conceived."

The accused admitted in the witness box that streptomycin is used for the treatment of tuberculosis, and also that the powder placed in the bottles was worth a fraction of a dollar, whereas the price of streptomycin is at least \$10 a bottle.

"There is the terrible possibility that members of the public, suffering from a dread disease and placing themselves in the hands of medical people, may be treated with a useless power."

Not Traced

"The prosecution evidence is that three out of about 50 of these bottles were left on the floor, and what is more distressing is that those bottles have not been traced."

Defendant was sentenced to four months' hard labour (or four months' hard labour) on the four possession counts, and 12 months' hard labour on the conspiracy to defraud charge. A concurrent penalty of four months' hard labour was imposed on the false label count. He was also recommended for banishment.

The case, which lasted six hearings, arose out of a raid made by Detective Sub-Inspector C. Pope, and Detective Tse Ping-lun, at 515 Canton Road, second floor, on July 20, and the finding of two bottles of strychnine-nitrate, two bottles of liquified phenol, two bottles and 849 ampoules containing a solution of ferric ammonium citrate and strychnine, two bottles of sodium eucalyptate, and two bottles of powder containing the trade label of streptomycin.

At the time of the raid accused was not on the premises but, according to police evidence at the trial, he returned about midnight. He was questioned and, with two other men, taken into custody.

The two men, Lee Kam-tong

and Wong Ching-mo, were released on September 2 when the prosecution withdrew the charge against them, and turned King's evidence against Lee Shing-chuen.

Filling Bottles

According to evidence given by the two men, they were engaged in filling and capping and bottling the bottles by defendant's godfather, Lee Hon-ye, before he left for Siam.

Soon after the arrival of accused from Siam, on or about July 11, the godfather left the Colony, but accused was left on the premises, occupying a bed space in the passage-way. A woman, said one of the witnesses, occupied the front cubicle where most of the drugs were found.

Defendant, denying knowledge of the presence of the drugs, admitted that he put some white powder into 60 bottles. This powder was certified by the Government Chemist to be dextrose-calcium-chloride.

Mr. P. L. Lam appeared for the defence.

OFFENDERS OF SANITARY LAWS ARRESTED BY SD

Following the warning issued by the Public Relations Office on Saturday that the law governing the throwing of rubbish will be more stringently enforced, the Sanitary Department was out in full force last night roving in offenders in Kowloon.

Men and women, young and old, were arrested by the S.D. squads, put into the lorries and charged at the police stations. Many of them, unable to raise the bail of \$25, were forced to spend the night in the cells, to be brought before the magistrate this morning.

Their offences included dumping rubbish into the streets, leaving refuse lying about, and relieving themselves at back lanes.

12,807 Snails Collected

"An average monthly collection of 12,807 Giant African Snails was made last year by the Gardens Department."

The 1947-48 annual report of the Superintendent said that a total of 153,093 snails, weighing 10,603 pounds, was collected and destroyed in the period under review.

In the seven months of 1948, the total was 82,600 snails weighing 5,425 pounds. The Giant African Snail made a dramatic appearance in the Colony in 1941 and has been increasing steadily. It has become a major pest of cultivations in the Colony.

There are no records that the pest has spread to the New Territories.

The collections referred to were made at the Botanic Gardens, Government House, Shekungpo, Nursery and at the Protestant Cemetery.

The Department's report said that solid aldehyde meta powder, mixed with 30-50 parts of dry rice bran and scattered freely where snails abound, was found to be an effective method of control.

It's Friendship!

Li Sun, aged 30, and Li Kam-cheung were friends, but that did not prevent Li Sun from entering his friend's unnumbered hut at Li Uk Chuen at 3.15 a.m. on October 24, and stealing a suit of European-style cotton clothes.

He was, however, seen by Li Kam-cheung's wife who woke her husband up. The one-time friend was caught and brought to the police station.

When Li Sun was charged before Mr. J. Wicks at Kowloon yesterday, Sub-Inspector J. H. Evans revealed that he was expected on October 24, 1947, for larceny.

Accused was sentenced to 10 months' hard labour and recommended for banishment.

OPIUM OWNER GETS 6 MONTHS

Revenue Inspector J. Rodman was complainant before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday, when Sao Mo-lin, aged 39, was charged with being in possession of 10 taels of raw opium on board the s.s. Teisan on Sunday.

According to Inspector Rodman, the opium was found concealed inside a basket of vegetables.

Defendant pleaded that he was not aware that there was opium inside the vegetables.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and recommended for banishment. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

Court Dismisses Appeal Against Tribunal's Verdict

Judgment was passed by Mr. Justice Gould at the Supreme Court yesterday on an appeal against the decision of a Tenancy Tribunal, in respect of an application for an eviction order.

Mr. Charles Loseby was for the appellant Lal Mo-ken and Mr. Arcull for the respondent, Hin Shi.

The gist of the judgment was as follows. "The appellant argues that owing to the reversal of the order of the words 'by granting' and 'refusing to grant', in his proviso to section 49, Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, 1947, the onus of proof is also reversed and is therefore upon the landlord. This is an interpretation which I think I must accept as being correct."

"On this assumption Mr. Loseby argues that the existence of alternative accommodation for the tenant must be proved by the landlord, and that as the magistrate had found that there was no reliable evidence on which he could find as a fact that there was available alternative accommodation for the tenant and members of his family, the landlord has failed to discharge the onus placed upon him by the section and accordingly his application should have been dismissed."

"The position under the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, 1947, is entirely different. It is not a necessary condition to the making of the order for possession that the Tribunal should be satisfied that alternative accommodation is available to the tenant."

Greater Hardship

"It is only necessary to satisfy the Tribunal that greater hardship would be caused by refusing to grant the order than by granting it. And in deciding this question of hardship, the existence of alternative accommodation both for landlord and tenant is only one element, though, no doubt, an important element, to be considered by the Tribunal."

"In my opinion, if the landlord shows that the premises are reasonably required, then it is obvious that some hardship will be caused to the landlord by refusing to make the order, and that this is sufficient to establish a prima facie case."

Also, in my opinion, had there been a finding by the magistrate that, in all the circumstances of the case, greater hardship would not be caused by refusing to grant the order than by granting it, such finding would have been against the weight of evidence."

Reminders

Today

Exhibition of Paintings by Mr. Douglas Bland, St. John's Cathedral Hall, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Bridge Drive, European YMCA, 8 p.m.

Literary Group of Sino-British Club meeting, at 298 The Peak, 6.30 p.m.

H.K. Rotary Club luncheon, talk on "Breach of Promise and Public Policy" by Sir M. K. Lo, Roof Garden, H.K. Hotel, 12.30 p.m.

Urban Council Meeting, 4.15 p.m. Lecture on flower arrangements by Mrs. R. P. Newell, YWCA, Duddell St., 3 p.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW

Exhibition of Paintings by Mr. Douglas Bland, St. John's Cathedral Hall, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Debate on "That Public Central Control should be extended to include all local Utility Companies" at European YMCA, 8.30 p.m.

Toc H Club meeting, Talbot House, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.

H.K. Singers practice, St. John's Cathedral Hall, 5.45 p.m.

THURSDAY

Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon, Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.

Y's Men's Club of Hong Kong, Luncheon at Roof Garden, H.K. Hotel, 12.45 p.m.

FRIDAY

Sino-British Club "Symphony Orchestra" Concert, St. Stephen's Girls College, 8.30 p.m.

Wrinkles "hang out" overnight



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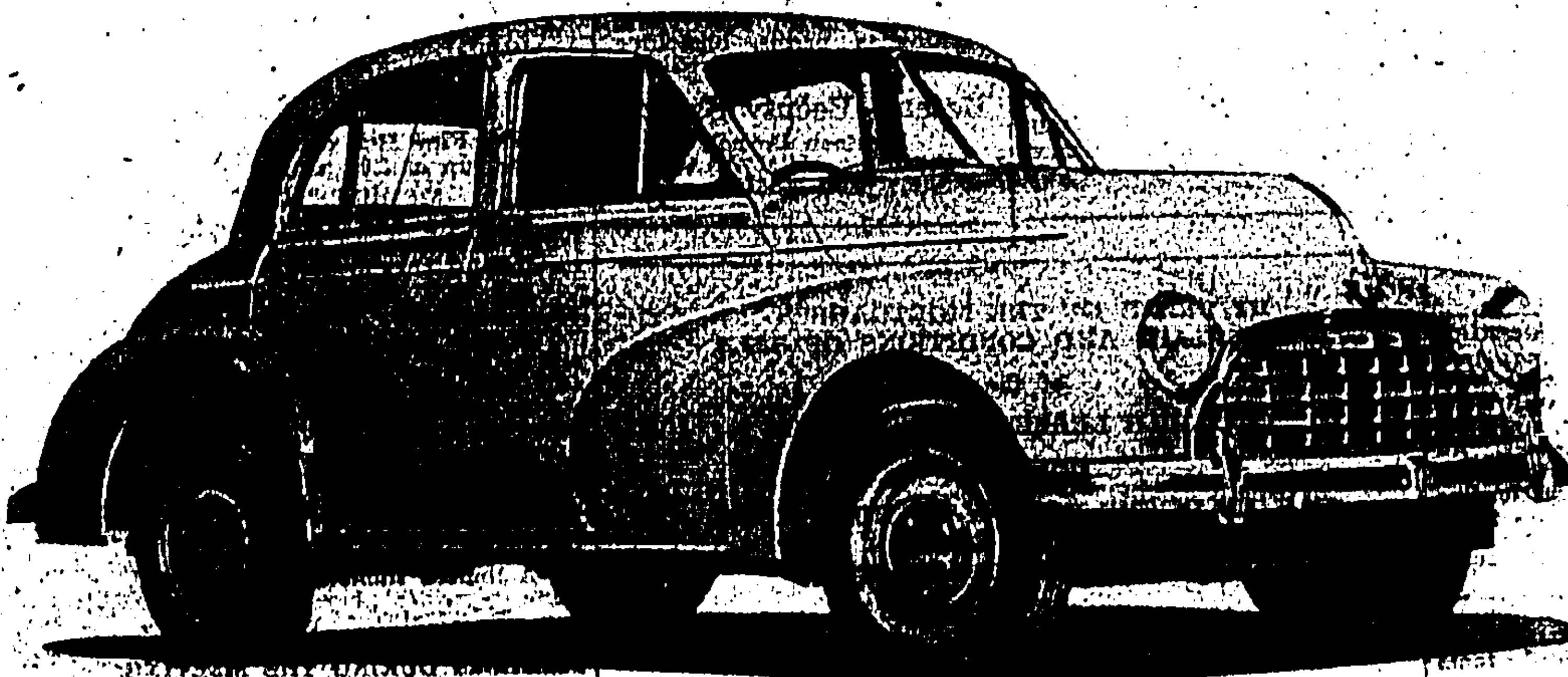
KING GEORGE V SCHOOL

SATURDAY 30th OCTOBER 2.30 P.M.

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- Powerful NEW Engine
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This entirely new model will be on view on approximately 1st Nov., 1948.

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EMERGENCY MEETING ON TRUCE VIOLATION UN To Deliberate On Egyptian Allegations

London, October 24.

The United Nations Security Council will hold an emergency meeting in Paris on Tuesday morning to consider the Palestine situation.

The meeting has been called at the request of the Egyptian Government, which alleged in a letter to the Council's President that Jewish forces had violated the last truce ordered by the Security Council.

Leaders of the Arab States met in Amman again this morning to end their weekend talks on Palestine before the Regent of Iraq and the Syrian Prime Minister left by air for Damascus.

The Arab Chiefs of Staff were to continue meeting in Amman to draw up details from the political leaders' instructions. It was understood that one of the major items discussed was King Abdul-lah's attitude to the (Gaza) Arab Palestine Government.

In Tel Aviv today, an Israeli military spokesman confirmed last night's Arab claim to a victory in Northern Palestine.

Fawzi El Kawukji's Arab Liberation Army and Lebanese troops, he stated, had gained control of a secondary road in the Lebanese territory previously dominated by the Jews.

Last night's Arab communique from Damascus claimed that 250 Jews had been killed while trying to escape from the Munara settlement, and that "the Jews were defeated all along the front, abandoning all kinds of arms and ammunition."

The Israeli spokesman described the situation as now static.

Serious In North

In Haifa, a United Nations spokesman tonight stated that fighting still continues in Northern Palestine and the situation along the entire front is serious.

An Israeli plane dropped 17 bombs in raids last night on Blide, Meisee Djebel and Houk, across the Lebanon border, United Nations observers reported.

Jewish artillery was reported to be shelling Blide today. Observers were on the spot at all important points on the front, the spokesman added.

The Arabs have imposed a dusk to dawn curfew in the Old City of Jerusalem, a Reuter

cable from the Holy City said today. The official reason given for the curfew was "to reduce night theft," but unofficial sources said that it was intended to reduce casualties from Jewish reprisal shelling.

The Negev area, in Southern Palestine, was quiet today apart from a few isolated incidents which were being watched by United Nations observers, the Tel Aviv Israeli spokesman stated.

Generally, the cease fire had been observed by both sides, he added. The spokesman denied that there was any untoward activity in Bethlehem or along the Jerusalem-Lydda railway despite persistent reports of fighting for control of the line.

Jewish Gains

He said that Battle—six miles from Jerusalem and from the railway—"has been in our hands for some time." Previously, the Jews had only claimed occupation as far as Deir Esh Sheikh, nine miles from Jerusalem.

Uncolored reports today said the Jews were attacking Beit Safari, two miles from Jerusalem.

Light anti-aircraft fire was heard during an hour-long air raid in Cairo tonight. Air raid sirens were also sounded in Alexandria during a 45-minute alert. No incidents were reported.

An Egyptian military proclamation tonight authorized the Ministry of War and Marine to call up civil airman for service in "any locality."

Nokrashy Jasha, the Egyptian Premier, said tonight that the alert was caused by two unknown planes which were driven off by Egyptian anti-aircraft fire.

An Egyptian spokesman late last night declared that the Jews had continued to violate the Security Council's cease fire order by attacking a number of Egyptian positions in Palestine. He said the Egyptian forces had repulsed attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In Amman, the leaders of the Arab States met again this morning to end their weekend talks on the latest Palestine developments before the Regent of Iraq and the Syrian Prime Minister left by air for Damascus.

Agreement

Before leaving, the Syrian Premier, Jamil Mardam Bey, said: "We have reached a substantial agreement to deal with the situation."

STAR
Phone 58335

at Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TODAY

2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

MUSIC.

DANCING.

LAUGHTER.

AND SONG!!

EDDY

BOURN

DOWLING

Knickerbocker

Holiday

Next Change

DANA ANDREWS

JANE WYATT

in

"BOOMERANG"

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PRESTON FOSTER * ALAN HALE * BASIL RATHBONE

AN RKO-RADIO PICTURE

COMMENCING THURSDAY

JEAN SIMMONS * KATINA PAXINON

in

"UNCLE SILAS"

SHOWING TODAY

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JEAN SIMMONS * KATINA PAXINON

in

"UNCLE SILAS"

Shinwell Urges Strong Defences

Eastington, Durham, October 24.

Large military forces entailing huge expenditures were "incompatible with economic improvement and would substantially reduce Britain's chances of raising her living standards," Mr. Ernest Shinwell, the War Minister, said here tonight.

At the same time, he told the meeting here, the nation would not tolerate weak defences and the problem to be solved was to provide security in the event of an attack while linking all steps to make Britain independent and able to increase the industrial production upon which alone the social services could be expanded.

He added: "I am anxious for peace as any pacifist and have no more to say for hostilities with Russia than any Communist, but to deprive ourselves of the means of defence until all nations are ready to disarm is sheer folly."

He urged the building up of the Territorial Army as a means of meeting the tense international situation.—Reuter.

RADIO

This is Radio Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 11 metre band.

12.15 p.m.—Religious Talk to Children.

(Studio)

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—"Andrews and Anne" Ambrose and His Orchestra, and Anne Shelton. (HICTS)

1.00 p.m.—Victor Silvester's Harmony Music.

1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.25 p.m.—Interlude.

1.30 p.m.—"Foreign Foreign Lands".

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.00 p.m.—Programme Summary.

6.15 p.m.—Children's Story: "The Giant's Head" An Adventure Story by Henry Jones, the Boy Detective by A. C. Wilson. (HICTS)

6.40 p.m.—State Opening of Parliament—The description of the scene as the King and Queen leave for the State Opening from Buckingham Palace (London Relay).

6.45 p.m.—Interlude.

6.50 p.m.—"See Tree" Talks on Sport.

7.00 p.m.—A Programme of Romances.

7.15 p.m.—Navy Mixture Melodies. (HICTS)

7.30 p.m.—The Origins of Modern Russia—A Talk by Professor Arnold Toynbee. (London Relay)

8.00 p.m.—World and Home News. (London Relay)

8.15 p.m.—University Programme—Medicine No. 41 "A Specialist Physician" by Professor J.C. Spence. (HICTS)

8.35 p.m.—Stage and Screen Favourites presented by Allen Woods. (Studio)

9.00 p.m.—Nutcracker Suite. (Philharmonia Orchestra)

9.30 p.m.—"Elements of the Orchestra" A Talk by the Rev. Father Ryan. S.J.—No. 81 Horn and Trumpet. (Studio)

10.00 p.m.—World and Home News. (London Relay)

10.15 p.m.—Honour Colleagues in "It's a Great Life" (London Relay)

10.45 p.m.—Dance to Bob Crosby and His Orchestra.

11.00 p.m.—Radio News Reel. (London Relay)

11.15 p.m.—Weather Report and Close Down.

"New Hope" In UN Seen By Austin

London, October 24.

The head of the United States mission to the United Nations, Mr. Warren Austin, tonight expressed his belief in the continuance of peace, and said that he saw "a new hope arising in the General Assembly now meeting in Paris."

He said that this hope grew "from the increasing readiness of many to unite against the threats and crude tactics of the few."

Mr. Austin was addressing a United Nations Day meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster—home of the first United Nations plenary session in London.

He said: "I believe there will be peace because this time we are making it perfectly clear in advance that we are not willing to submit to extortion as the price of peace."

Mr. Austin added: "I believe there will be peace because of the firm and determined unity which exists between our two countries and with France, and because this unity is receiving the support from an overwhelming majority in the United Nations."

Eleanor Thinks The Food Dull

Stuttgart, October 24.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a press conference here today that "for dullness the food in Germany and Britain are on par."

Asked to compare the post-war conditions in the two countries, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said: "In certain things, Germany is better and in some others Britain." She had only 24 hours in which to judge during her trip to Stuttgart, she said, "but judging by what I see, the people here are better dressed than in France."

Answering a question about the possibility of war, Mrs. Roosevelt described it as an "unthinkable" prospect for the peoples of the world. She told the journalists that the German people would have to work and struggle as much as the rest of the world to maintain peace.

"I believe that the little people all over the world do not want war," she said. She saw no reason in the world why the German people could not work for the economic recovery of Europe and be a factor in world peace.—Reuter.

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The Stilwell Papers



And twenty servants." And I said, "Mr. Kung, when I was governor of New York State, I had a superintendent of highway construction named Green (ever know Green?)—and he was paid \$15,000. And he was the best road engineer I ever saw. But he died. But don't pay \$100,000—pay \$15,000—no house, no servants. You don't want to pay \$100,000. Why, there are any number of good engineers in the Army—not the regular service, men from civil life—and you can get them for \$8,000. They can do that kind of work. But no exploitation."

STOOGUE—The Prime Minister is here.

F.D.R.—Well, now, there you are and remember, YOU'RE AMBASSADOR! Hal! Hal! Hal! Yes, sir, you're my Ambassador.

End of Conference. Draw your own conclusions. H.H.—What do you think would be a good religion in Japan? [The Following Are Some Undated Fessing Notes on Calvo Found Among the Papers.] George C. Marshall says a good chance for Germany to crack by February, 1944.

In September George Marshall was going to let me out and give me the Fourth Army, if I wanted it. He asked me what my decision would have been. Kirk says the Army should mutiny and take control. It makes him wild to watch the antics of the politicians. "Here I've been—for thirty years and my muscles ought to be all relaxed, etc."

Antics by Chiang. The boys got a faint idea of what it means to work with him. Demanded change in plans, and 600 more planes to make it work. F.D.R. made everything worse by telling him we were going to haul 12,000 [tons monthly over Hump].

George C. Marshall's outburst: "Now let me get this straight. You are talking about your 'rights' in this matter. I thought these were American planes, and American personnel, and American materials. I don't understand what you mean by saying that we can or can't do this and so." Chu Shih-min had over-reached himself a bit.

(To Be Continued)

Fires In Bush May Be Signal

Wellington, October 24. Fires in the dense bush of the lonely upper Wairarapa Valley, North Island, New Zealand, were thought to be signals from the 12 occupants of a plane missing since yesterday. Search parties set out at dawn but were not expected to reach the scene till night-fall. The plane, a New Zealand National Airways Lockheed, carrying 10 passengers and a crew of two, was last reported near Wanganui yesterday afternoon, while flying from Palmerston North to Hamilton through cloud and rain. —Router.

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we haven't the same aims as the British out there. For instance, Hong Kong. Now, I have a plan to make Hong Kong a free port: free to the commerce of all nations—of the whole world! But let's raise the Chinese flag there first, and then Chiang can the next day make a grand gesture and make it a free port. That's the way to handle that! Same way in Dairen! I'm sure that Chiang would be willing to make that a free port, and goods could come through Siberia—in bond—without customs examinations.

What is your opinion caused the noble attitude of the Russians in allowing China to have Manchuria?

F.D.R.—Well, I think they consider they've got enough as it is. You can put a hundred million more people into Siberia. Stalin doesn't want any more ground. He's got enough. He agreed with me about Korea and Indo-China. We should set up commissions to take charge of those countries for twenty-five years or so, till we get them on their feet. Just like the Philippines. I asked Chiang point-blank if he wanted Indo-China, and he said, "Under no circumstances." Just like that—"Under no circumstances."

CONFERENCE ON POLICY IN CHINA. December 6, 1943, at Alexander Kirk's home, Cairo. After Tehran. PRESENT: Roosevelt, H.H. [Harry Hopkins], J.W.S. [Joseph W. Stilwell], and [Names of the four American delegates]. F.D.R.—Well, Joe, what do you think of the bad news?

J.W.S.—I haven't heard yet how bad it is. F.D.R.—We're in an impasse. I've been stubborn as a mule for four days but we can't get anywhere, and it won't do for a conference to end that way. The British just won't do the operation, and I can't get them to agree to it.

J.W.S.—I am interested to know how this affects our policy in China. F.D.R.—Well, now, we've been friends with China for centuries—at many years. I ascribe a large part of this feeling to the missionaries. You know I have a China history. My grandfather went out there, to Swatow and Canton, in 1829, and even went up to Hankow. He did what was every American's ambition in those days—he made a million dollars, and when he came back he put it into western railroads. And in eight years he lost every dollar. Hal! Hal! Hal! In 1858 he went out again and stayed there all through the Civil War, and made up other millions. This time he put it into coal mines, and they didn't pay a dividend until two years after he died. Hal! Hal! Hal!

J.W.S.—I take it that it is our policy to build China up. F.D.R.—Yes, Yes. Build her up. After this war there will be a great need of our help. They will want loans. Madame Chiang and the G-mo wanted to get a loan now of a billion dollars, but I told them it would be difficult to get Congress to agree to it. Now, I'm not a financial expert (I) but I have a plan to take fifty or a hundred million dollars and buy up Chinese paper dollars on the black market. It wouldn't take much. (II) When the Chinese found out that these notes were being bought up, they would tend to hold them and the rate would come down. We might beat the inflation that way. And I'd share the profit with the Chinese government—I'd put the notes in escrow and when they were needed I'd sell them to the Chinese for what I paid for them.

The effect on the Chinese of failing to reopen communications. F.D.R.—Yes. Yes. How long do you think Chiang can last? J.W.S.—The situation is serious and a repetition of last May's attack might overturn him. F.D.R.—Well, then we should look for some other man or group of men, to carry on. J.W.S.—They would probably be looking for us.

F.D.R.—Yes, they would come to us. They really like us and just between ourselves, they don't like the British. Now, Roosevelt and Churchill returned to Cairo, and there they reopened study of all the decisions that had been made the

week before. Without a strong south Burma landing, the British refused to go through with the over-all Burma operation to which they had previously committed themselves. Chiang was absent from this second session—he had flown back to Chungking confident that all was arranged. It was now Stilwell's task to go back and tell him that the Allies had reneged on their commitment.

It was essential for Stilwell to know how to deal with Chiang in this situation and he sought and received an interview with Roosevelt. His purpose was single-minded—what American policy should be announced to Chiang? His notes on this conversation he recorded in question and answer form.

Roosevelt followed the conversation with a personal cable to Chiang requesting his opinion. Chiang replied with an enthusiastic answer, and Stilwell returned to Chungking to the same weary task of urging Chiang to attack in Burma using no consultation greater than the force of his personality.

Church and enter by going down into the cellar behind the altar. It made me sick. When you think how the place might and should have been treated! It makes you mad. (6) You probably know that Jerusalem is a holy city to three religions, Christian, Mohammedan, and Jewish. The Jews started in there with Abraham, the Christians with Christ, and Mohammed took off from there for heaven. So, since it was holy to all three, they have been fighting over it for two thousand years and taking turns at killing one another and tearing the place to pieces. Jerusalem outside the walls is new within the past twenty-five years and looks like the outskirts of Philadelphia. The most pretentious buildings in town is the Y.M.C.A., built with American money for some nondescript local yokels to disport themselves in. Well, there were some high spots—like the citadel, the native city, the old crooked streets, the mixed population, the probably authentic tomb of Christ outside the walls, the view of the Dead Sea, the country scenes. But the plots and reverent who go there with solemn ideas are due for a shock. How different here in Egypt. The pyramids are untouched and authentic. Everything is left just as it was, with enough clearing so you can get to it. The Sphinx and the Gizeh pyramids are right here at our door, of course. (The Cheops pyramid was 480 feet high.) We went up to Sakkarah, about ten miles out, to see the "step" pyramid—5000 B.C. and the oldest masonry structure in the world. Near-by is the tomb of the Sacred Bull, an amazing cave hollowed out of the rock, where successive bulls were buried in its massive granite coffin in its own side chapel. This was about 3000 B.C. Then nearby again is the tomb of Thutmose, the prime minister and high priest, with the most delicate stone carving you can imagine. The walls are covered with scenes from the life of his time, and the carving and carving would be high class today. We thoroughly enjoyed it. Of course there are a lot of antiquities that we haven't time for, but these two tombs were so satisfying that we can pass up the rest without regret.

DECEMBER 1.—LETTER TO MRS. STILWELL. Played hooky again, and flew up to Luxor, the site of ancient Thebes. Two-hour flight up the Nile. What a day! Went through the tombs of Seti I, Ramesses III, and Tutankhamen. Astonishing things, all at the end of long rock tunnels, with the walls covered with decorations in colour. Hidden away in the hills west of the Nile and now well taken care of. Saw the Colossi of Memnon and Ramesses' temple. Then back on the east bank, the temples of Luxor and Karnak. This was the centre of Egyptian culture for over a thousand years and it must have been simply magnificent. The temples of Karnak covered 1,000 acres. (Our place is less than one acre!) We had a guide named Aboudi. He knew his history and his archaeology, too. Runs a souvenir store on the side and picks up loot in the tombs.

I am all smoked up over Egypt. I am a sucker for antiquities and this is where they are. I could spend months wandering around here, and I hope to come back and do it sometime. If it hadn't been for this conference I probably never would have seen these things. We shove off in a couple days back to the manure pile. I wanted you to know what a grand interlude this has been.

The Tehran conference forced a drastic alteration in the Cairo plans. At Tehran Stalin, with American military agreement, insisted on a massive cross-river invasion in 1944. The decision to make this invasion forced the American-British planners to curtail sharply the quantity of landing craft they had allotted to the south Burma landing and consequently altered the entire strategy of the plan for the Burma offensive.

Roosevelt and Churchill returned to Cairo, and there they reopened study of all the decisions that had been made the

NOVEMBER 24.—Dead beat till 10:00. Wrote notes for Madam—reasons for United States troops to participate in Burma campaign. Went out at noon and gave them to her. She was in bed. Told her she would have to get up for lunch with George Marshall. He talked a streak during lunch, and afterward G-mo held forth on the plans. Not much hope for United States troops. He first said he'd go to meeting and then reneged, telling me to tell him his views.

3:30 meeting, and the Chinese asked their questions which I had written. The one about the number of British troops [to participate in the Burma campaign] got under their skin. We worked it through it, with George [Marshall] laying it on the line about U.S. planes, U.S. pilots, U.S. dough, etc. A grand speech for the G-mo [to hear] and incidentally for the Limeys. Louis [Mountbatten] told me to go to fix it up.

NOVEMBER 25.—4:30 with George to see F.D.R., who said Chiang had agreed to the Burma plan. His [F.D.R.'s] plan for French Indo-China—three commissions—Chinese, British, American. Not to go back to France. Got after him for troops. His plan was a brigade of Marines in Chungking. George Marshall's plan is small combat teams. O.K. with us—just give us men.

Hopkins sent me at 9:30. Car lost. Got there at 10:30 late. Playing whoopee-talked to Churchill. Hopkins says G-mo as of 6:00 p.m. does not like the plan [for Burma]. My God. He's off again.

NOVEMBER 26.—Louis [Mountbatten] in at 11:00 to spill the dope. He is fed up on Chiang. As who is not? 11:30, to see Chiang, with Hap [Arnold], Somervell, Wheeler, State, and Chennault. John Liu green with fright because we were three minutes late. Chiang Chen peering out the door with ashen face and trembling knees. What a life for those boys. Scared witless all the time. I told him not to worry but he was very anxious about it.

Chiang went into his song and dance. We talked him down. He went to keep his hands off the A.T.C. [Air Transport Command] (the Hump line). Must have his 10,000 [tons a month over the Hump]. Finally said O.K. Sat around till 3:00. Napped.

NOVEMBER 27.—Everybody beat it for Tehran. We wait till they come back and act. No minutes for us [CBI] command. Wednesday has them and his stooge Lincoln. I'm getting tired of that important young man. "War by Committee" is a bust. The executors are left out on a limb.

NOVEMBER 30.—EGYPT. LETTER TO MRS. STILWELL. The censor let me write the country, but not the city. So you'll have to guess. Maybe you know about the walls-walls here; it's been going on for a week and isn't over yet. I brought Frank [Merrill] and—and we've been fighting for dear old Rutgers. I have had to represent the G-mo in all this business since his own people are completely at sea, and strangely enough—I believe—he is beginning to appreciate my efforts. Our principal trouble is where it has always been, right at the top.

On Sunday we played hooky and flew miles south, and rushed through the sights of the city. I learned some astonishing things. (1) Jerusalem has been destroyed by fire and earthquake and battle—32 times. (2) Each time the city was built up again on the debris, so the original streets at the time of Christ are now thirty or forty feet below the present levels. (3) The present walls were built only in the sixteenth century but are probably accurately located on the original trace. (4) There is a terrific controversy where China was crucified and buried. (5) Every one of the so-called "holy places" has been grabbed by some religious sect—who claim churches right on top of them. The old surroundings have disappeared entirely and all that is needed to make you believe you are at Cones Island is a hot-dog stand. Christ's birthplace, which was in a big cave used in part as a stable, is now just a hole filled with junk lamps and horrible marble bathroom decorations which you approach through a

long legs of the Law—and their entire stock removed. Whether such invasion of private property can be justified is a question which needs ventilation.

In any case, these are the "lawbreakers" who, congest our prisons at present, and the Commission would prefer to put them, once sentenced by the Courts, into useful employment. In some British colonies, prisoners are hired out to private firms—under proper supervision—to build roads, houses and bridges. They are able partially to pay for their keep and to earn a small amount of money for themselves. Critics of this system, there have been, but provided the men are not slave-driven, surely it is better to have them engaged in constructive work than to rot in near-idleness week after week in only to be followed by the

same steamy prison?

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MARRIAGE

HARROWS-WRIGHT—The marriage I announced and will shortly be taken place in Hong Kong between Richard Milnes Harrows, M.B.E., youngest son of Major and Mrs. R. W. Harrows, of Berkhamsted, Herts., and Miss Dorothy Rhona Emmeline Wright, eldest daughter of Dr. & Mrs. R. A. Wright of Dalkey, Co. Dublin.

PRISON CONDITIONS

The 1947-48 annual report of the Commissioner of Prisons makes disturbing reading for any public spirited citizen. It is fluently admitted that imprisonment in Hong Kong is neither deterrent nor reformatory, and that the cost—more than \$2,500,000 last year—cannot be justified by results.

Employment of prisoners is only on a part-time basis, and the real "hard labour" devolves on the staff in finding sufficient work for the inmates. Further, accommodation is much too limited for the present number of prisoners, the daily average of which is 2,405. The report provides the astounding statement that 80 per cent of the staff is untrained, and that 40 per cent is unsuitable for training.

With the prison population increasing at the rate of 1,000 a year, the Commissioner is able to disclose that the establishment of a penal labour camp has been approved in principle by the Government. The solution to the problem, he reasonably contends, is legislative provision of alternatives to imprisonment for the hawking-without-a-licence class of offender. At present these technical law-breakers are crowded together with murderers and hardened criminals, and there is no provision for classification.

Hawkers caught without a licence form a large part of the prison population. Unable to find other occupation, they invest their small savings in foodstuffs, clothing, etc., and then find themselves unable to sell legally in the streets because of the limit set on the number of licences which can be issued. They operate, therefore, in constant fear of the police. Many members of the Force carry out their duties in an upright manner, whatever their private feelings about the rights and wrongs of the present chaotic situation. Others, however, are well and truly in the "squeeze" racket, and conduct a lucrative "protection" business.

The hawker who is unable or unwilling to hand over a certain portion of his earnings is liable to see a hefty policeman bear down on him—ignoring perhaps two equally-unlicensed sellers—wreck his stall or destroy his stock-in-trade and cart him off into custody. Charges have also been made that in the meantime another uniformed raider has carried off the offender's stock, which, however, does not necessarily appear in court.

It would also be interesting to know what are the police rights in the matter of pursuit. Some hawkers operate near the place they live, displaying only a small part of their wares on the street, and returning for more to their room when the first lot is sold. They plan to avoid complete confiscation in the event of a raid. On the approach of the police, they may escape upstairs, only to be followed by the

some steamy prison?

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FRANCE READY FOR FINAL SHOWDOWN WITH STRIKERS

TWO THOUSAND TROOPS TAKE PART IN BIGGEST ACTION YET

Paris, October 24.

The French Government and the Communist strike leaders braced themselves for a decisive showdown as the nationwide coal industry conflict entered its fourth week.

Talks On Burmese Situation

London, October 24.

U Kyaw Hsueh, the new Burmese Foreign Minister, arrived here this weekend from Paris to have general talks with the British Foreign Office on the internal situation in Burma.

He will be staying for a week at the British Embassy and is expected to be able to see Mr. Ernest Bevin when the Foreign Secretary returns from the Western Union Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris, probably in three or four days.

Press reports that U Kyaw Hsueh has come to appeal for British aid against the rebels in Burma, who are regarded with suspicion in diplomatic quarters in London today.

The official Burmese view is believed to be that the situation is well in hand and that there is no longer any grave threat from the rebels.

The Burmese Government, it is thought, hold only a small minority of the Kachins as involved in the recent disturbances.

"Though British under the Anglo-Burmese treaty, is bound to supply arms to Burma by mutual agreement, no fresh delivery is believed to be due at the present moment, nor is a request for additional supplies likely to be discussed between U Kyaw Hsueh and the Foreign Office," Reuters.

Soviet Papers Laud Soviet Peace Policy

Moscow, October 24.

The Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, commenting today on the third anniversary of the United Nations, blamed the forces of imperialism for the failure of the present international circumstances to correspond with the "generous wishes of the Charter."

"The Soviet Union is the only nation leading the democratic struggle for real peace and the safety of nations," the paper declared.

"The Government newspaper, Izvestia, wrote: 'No one can now have the slightest doubt that the American expansionists dreamed of using the atomic issue as an instrument for bloodless conquest.'

"They wanted to have a United Nations Organisation which the American claimants to world domination could use as a protective cover for an international atomic trust with whose aid they could gradually gain control over the world economic life, using atomic inspection for espionage and subversive activities against the independence of other nations."

Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, wrote: "The Soviet Union is consistently and resolutely pursuing a policy of peace, a policy of strengthening the United Nations' policy of securing over new moral and political victories over the enemies of international co-operation."

"The wise Stalin's foreign policy for the USSR is ensuring the steady enhancement of the Soviet State among the world public,"—Reuters.

Tientsin Price Levels Soar

Shanghai, October 25.

Tientsin's economic crisis was vividly described by businessmen who have just arrived here from the northern port.

"You think prices here are bad," one businessman said. "Well, listen to these prices. For a pound of meat, you pay anywhere between seven to ten gold yuan and pork cannot be had for less than ten gold yuan. A packet of Lucky Strikes sells for five Gold Yuan, while a cup of coffee costs one yuan."

This informant revealed that anything can be had in Tientsin at a price. He said that black marketing in American dollars and gold bars goes on.

The businessman declared that people in Tientsin hoped the Communists would not come and are confident that the Government could defend the city successfully if it was attacked.

The streets, he said, still have their brick pillars on sidewalks, and the houses were built by the Japanese. They have been fitted with defensive necessities, while more have been constructed by the Garrison there.—Reuters.

Two thousand troops and police in the biggest military operation since the strikes started, today forced the surrender of the strikers in the Alouettes pit at Montceau les Mines in Central France. Two other pits in the same area were also captured.

Backing its "get tough" decision, the Government poured thousands more troops into the strike areas, particularly in the Northern basin which produces two-thirds of France's coal.

Indications were that Government planned an early action in that area, to surround the pits from the flooding and to prevent the dying down of the huge coke ovens.

The Minister of Justice, M. Andre Marie in a speech at Le Havre, warned "that the sabotage of our national property and appeals to desertion and insurrection are signs of servility to foreign power, which must be broken. It is by action that the Republic must be defended and the hour for it has come."

"The Communists on their side have defied the Government, humanity, official Communist Party organs, in its special Sunday edition, headlined appeals to the workers to support the miners by every means. Front page editorial by Etienne Fajon, Secretary of the Communist Party, urged that 'their victory will be victory for all of us. We must do everything in our power to help them win'."

Communist leaders called for a 24-hour general strike tomorrow in the big Central France mining city of St. Etienne to mark the funeral of the strikers killed in the first fatal clash with the police at nearby Firminy on Friday night.

Communist unions are also intensifying pressure on dockers, railroad men and metal workers to come out in strikes to support the miners.

Imports Of Coal

By a Government decision last night, 1,000,000 tons of foreign coal would be imported at once to fill part of the gap, but at a cost of sharp cuts in the imports of fats, cotton, gasoline and other commodities.

The surrender of the last 100 strikers at the Alouettes pit at Montceau les Mines this morning came quietly and unexpectedly after the biggest military show of force yet deployed by the Government.

The exact number of the strikers barricaded in the pit was not known—anywhere between 20 and 300—and the troops blocked off all roads leading to the pit to prevent the arrival of reinforcements summoned by the pit's warning siren which howled without stopping throughout the operation.

While the troops were held in reserve, two companies of security guards attacked simultaneously smashing down the barricade and penetrating the main square of the pit head without a major clash.

Some strikers surrendered and the rest retreated into the pit cage winding towers.

Punishment

"We will leave them there for the night," M. Pierre Lambert, Prefect of the Seine-et-Loire department told a newsmen. "They can't do any damage and that will be their punishment."

At 10 a.m., M. Lambert addressed the strikers through a loud-speaker saying that the authorities did not wish to

break the strike, but merely to save the national coalmine property.

The strikers, frozen after a night in the open, lower, quit without a fight. The police checked the identity of each as they came down, arresting about 20 foreigners or strikers found carrying weapons. The remainder was allowed to go home. Three youths who tried to escape were also arrested.

Toughest Element

Authorities appeared to be concentrating on weeding out foreign Communists who in some areas constitute between one fourth and one third of all miners and throughout the present strike, provided the toughest element.

U.S. Press correspondents covering the disturbed St. Etienne area, reported that Algerians, Spaniards, Poles and liberated German war prisoners, formed the real Communist shock troops

Hull Makes Fresh Appeal To Russia

Washington, October 24.

The former Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, yesterday appealed to Russia to cast away its "dangerous behaviour" and live up to its peaceful pledges in the United Nations charter.

Mr. Hull was the first man to obtain Russia's official promise to co-operate in a world peace organisation after World War II. He has been called the "father of the United Nations."

"The elder statesman" of American diplomacy went on his mission to Moscow five years ago this month and returned then with high hopes of permanent peace.

He issued his new plan for Russian co-operation in a statement from the hospital quarter he has occupied for the past several years at the naval medical centre here. He said the Russians had pledged themselves in 1943 at Moscow and in 1945 at San Francisco to "co-operate with all peace seeking nations" in making the United Nations "a bulwark of peace and security for themselves and for the world."

Mr. Hull's statement contained the most strongly worded criticism the Russians have ever publicly received.

He said: "Instead, they have so far pursued an opposite course and through their dangerous behaviour both inside and outside the UN, have aroused throughout the world growing impatience and mounting resentment."

Desperate Need

"All this has tended to make the work of the UN organization vastly more difficult and thus to impair its effectiveness as an indispensable framework for a peaceful world order."

"Today, more than ever, mankind desperately needs freedom from fear of war and from threats of war in order to repair the ravages of the recent conflict and to move forward to higher levels of civilised existence."

"I fervently hope that the Soviet Union will come to the realization that scrupulous observance of the principles of international conduct inscribed in the charter of the UN offer all nations the best—perhaps the only—hope of enduring peace."—Associated Press.

ECA GRANTS MOUNTING

Washington, October 24.

The Economic Co-operation Administration has now made grant authorizations to Marshall aid countries amounting to \$22,325,809.481.

Authorizations totalling \$138,473,125 were made last week to Austria, Britain, Belgium, the German Bizone, Denmark, France, French Zone of Germany, Greece, Elre, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway and China.

The total procurement authorizations for the European countries, Indonesia and China are:

Austria—\$124,869,772; Belgium—\$32,431,100; Bizone of Germany—\$249,564,931; Denmark—\$51,550,748; France—\$531,137,474; French Zone of Germany—\$44,240,349; Greece—\$97,058,059; Elre—\$4,480,200; Italy—\$298,301,391; Netherlands—\$172,705,898; Indonesia—\$28,952,410; Norway—\$48,927,112; Trieste—\$6,580,844; China—\$103,872,931.—Reuters.

"Miners Are Keeping Cool"

Paris, October 24.

The Secretary-General of the French Communist Party, M. Maurice Thorez, said in Paris today that "the Government instead of discussing with the qualified leaders of the miners, persists along the road of provocation and violence."

"It carries the entire responsibility for the tragic events of the last few days," He added: "The miners are keeping cool. They give warning, however, that such violence could be a challenge to the work of the safety teams constituted under the control of the strike committees."—Reuters.

In the recent clashes with the Government forces, they said that the miners' wives also go ahead of the strikers before lighting stints, piling stones, rubble in the streets which can be used as missiles. They also block the arrival of police reinforcements.

In Montceau les Mines basin, three pits are now in Government hands and 12 still occupied by the strikers. Troops and police are expected to begin operations for the seizure of the others shortly.

The whole St. Etienne area was quiet today, but a 24-hour general strike is due for tomorrow. Troops, including Algerians and coloured Senegalese infantry, patrolled everywhere, particularly near the big Courbet pit in St. Etienne where 3,000 strikers have been barricaded for more than a week.—United Press.

Unacceptable

A proposal was apparently mentioned yesterday that the Soviet Government might issue an order to its authorities in Germany to lift the blockade but that the order should only take effect when the currency accord was reached.

According to Western spokesmen, this "token" lifting of the blockade would be totally unacceptable to Britain, the United States and France as it would mean that the currency problem

Berlin Solution Is Doomed Unless Reds Make Late Reversal

Paris, October 24.

A last-minute change of front by the Soviet Government is now regarded by informed sources in Paris as the only chance of solving the Berlin problem at tomorrow's meeting of the Security Council.

The position tonight, after yesterday's meeting between the head of the Soviet delegation, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, and the acting President of the Council, Dr. Juan Bramuglia, appeared to be still one of stalemate.

No meetings were held by any of the parties involved throughout today nor did any of the key delegations appear to have obtained any new information about possible developments.

The position, therefore, still appears to be that the resolution proposed by the six "neutral" members of the Council at the last meeting is not acceptable to the Soviet delegation in its present form.

Usually reliable sources said today that the Soviet delegation's objections are two-fold:

1.—They object to that part of the resolution which says that the Berlin currency shall be under quadripartite control.

It is said the Soviet argument is that this is one of the matters to be decided by a meeting of the four Military Governors and that the Security Council has no jurisdiction over any decision in advance.

2.—The Soviet Government cannot agree to lifting the blockade before the currency problem has been settled.

US Tourists On The Move

Washington, October 24.

The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Charles Sawyer, today emphasised the importance of American "travel" dollars to European recovery and to a balanced development of American world trade.

He welcomed the lifting of visa requirements for American travellers by Belgium and Italy. He said this action would give impetus to the American Government's programme to encourage travel in Marshall aid countries.

An American Travel Advisory Committee, consisting of leading travel agents, is developing a programme authorised by Congress of "travel abroad" to promote trade and better understanding among nations.

It facilities comparable to those of pre-war years can be established, it is estimated that 700,000 Americans will visit Europe next year.—Reuters.

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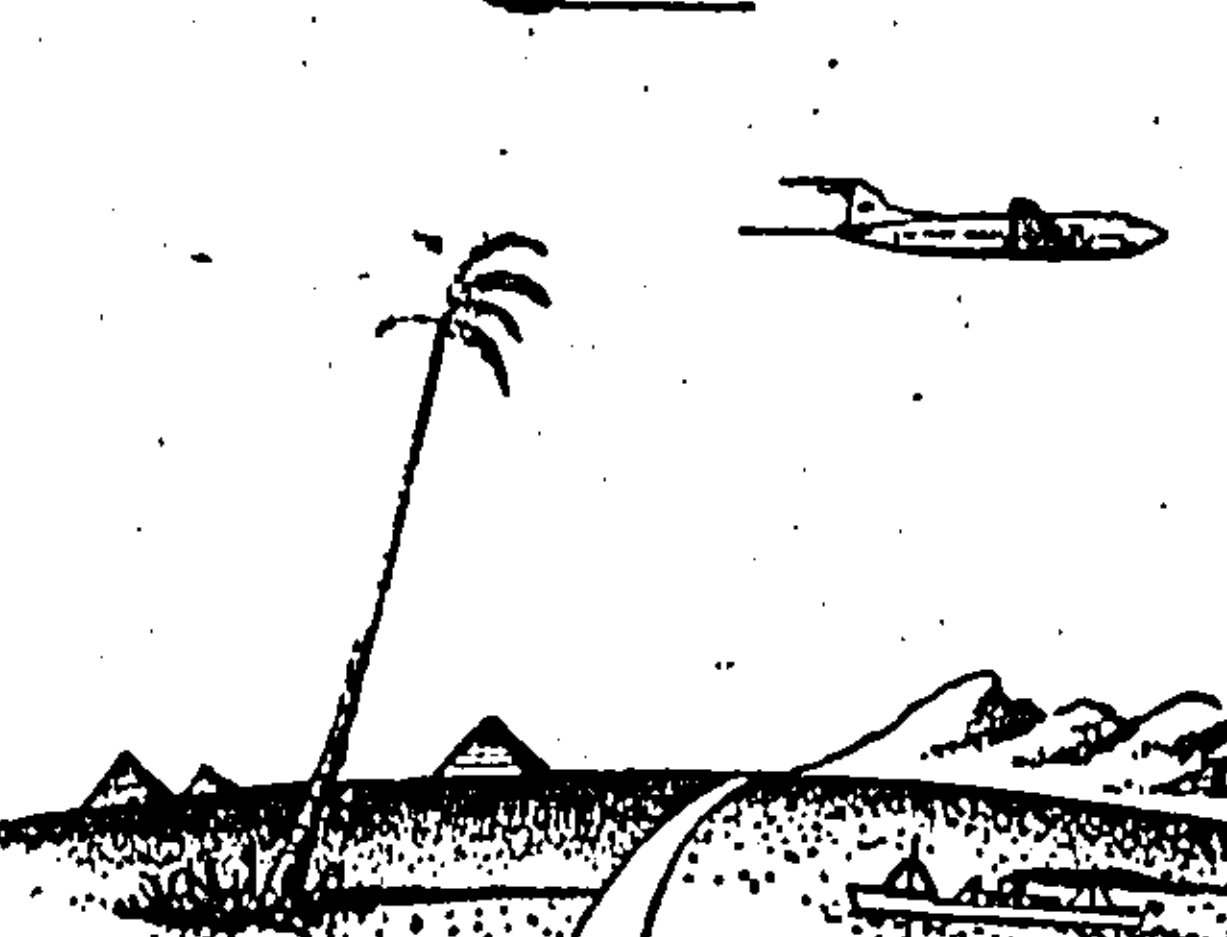
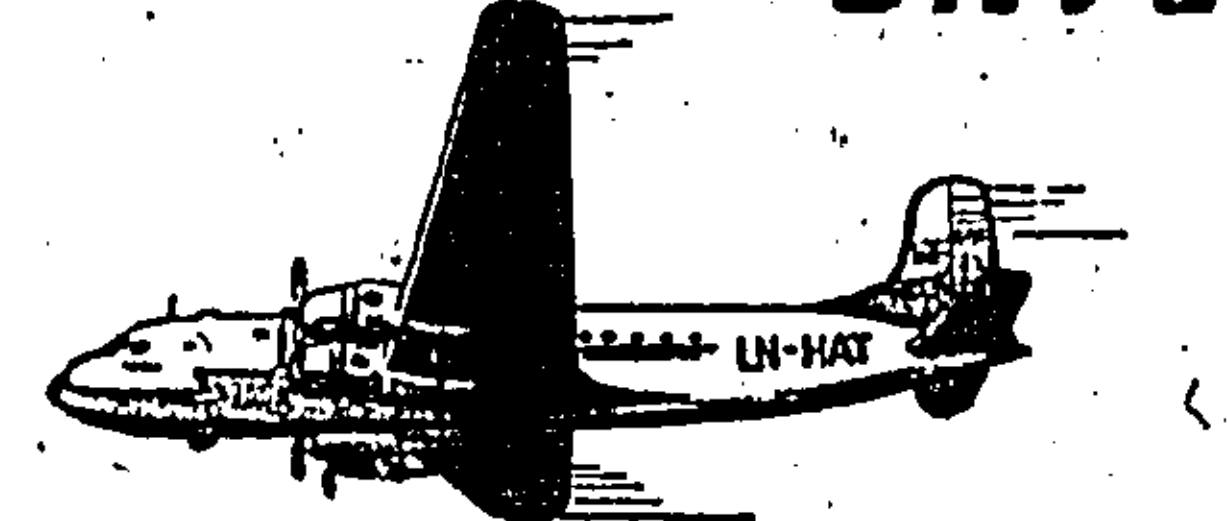
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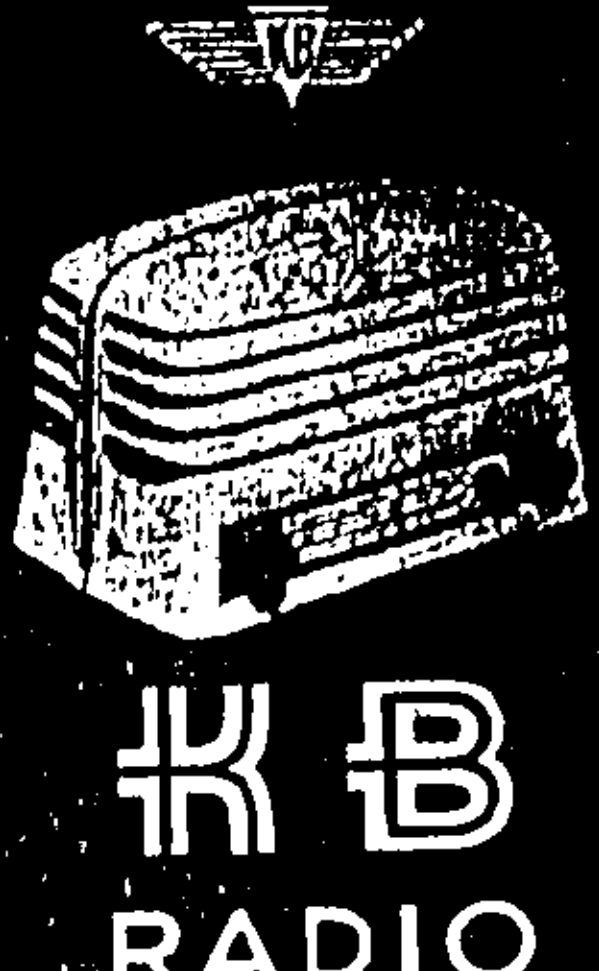
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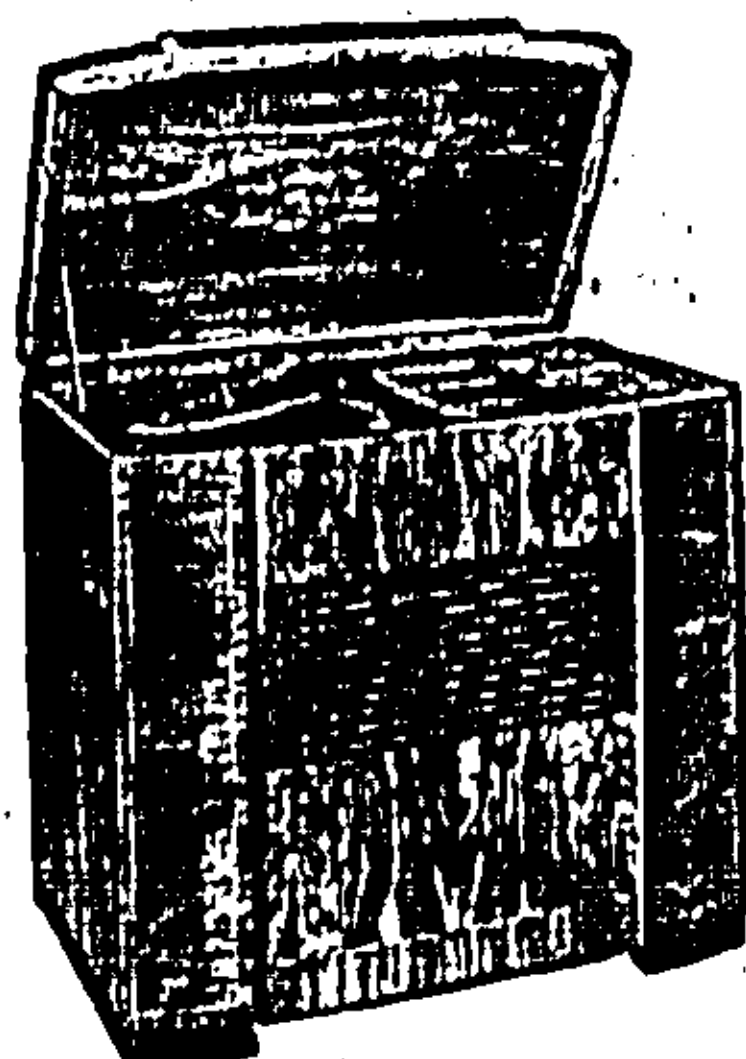
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DOES NOT CARE FOR MONEY, FAME OR LOVE

London, October 22.

Moira Shearer is a lovely 22-year-old redhead who is unlike any other lovely 22-year-old redhead in the world.

Film producers shower her path with contracts like golden flower petals. Miss Shearer says she couldn't care less.

Playwrights proffer scripts and guarantee her name in king-size lights. Miss Shearer says she is not interested.

Over the trans-Atlantic telephone, apoplectic movie magnates growl hard currency figures that sound like a new Marshall Plan. "I am not interested in money," says Miss Shearer.

A ravishing redhead who does not care for fame or fortune is there romance breeding in this strange attitude? "I have no time for boy friends," said Miss Shearer very firmly.

Miss Shearer is a ballet dancer who became a film star overnight with her first picture, "Red Shoes." Advance reports from New York, where the film had its American premiere this week, indicate equally enthusiastic reception.

No More Pictures

"I didn't think very much of the picture—at least, my part in it," said Miss Shearer, who was so tired when they filmed the dancing sequences. And I won't make any more pictures.

Producers Michael Powell and Emery Pressburger had to spend months talking her into making the film in the first place. They could have understood if she were a ballet star, but at the time she was dancing the lesser roles with the Sadlers Wells company.

Even today she is not astar of the ballet and she is somewhat nettled because the pub-

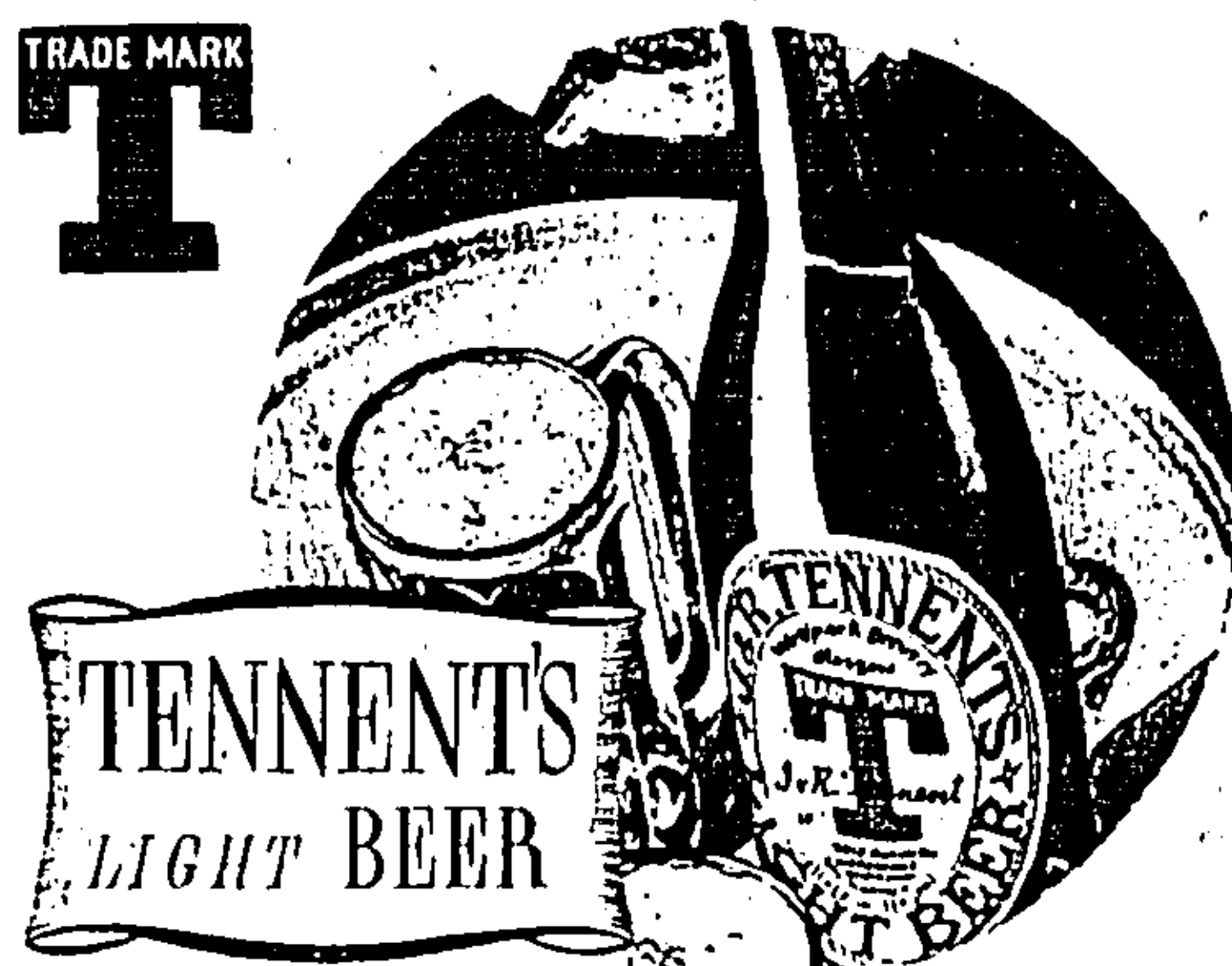
Priorities For Use Of Isotopes

London, October 24.

The Ministry of Supply announced today the establishment of a committee to decide priorities in allocating radio-active and stable isotopes for scientific, medical and industrial research.

The committee's chairman will be Sir John D. Cockcroft, Director of the Ministry's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Berkshire.

The other members will represent the Medical Research Council, the Agricultural Research Council and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the last-named consisting of University and industrial representatives.—Reuter



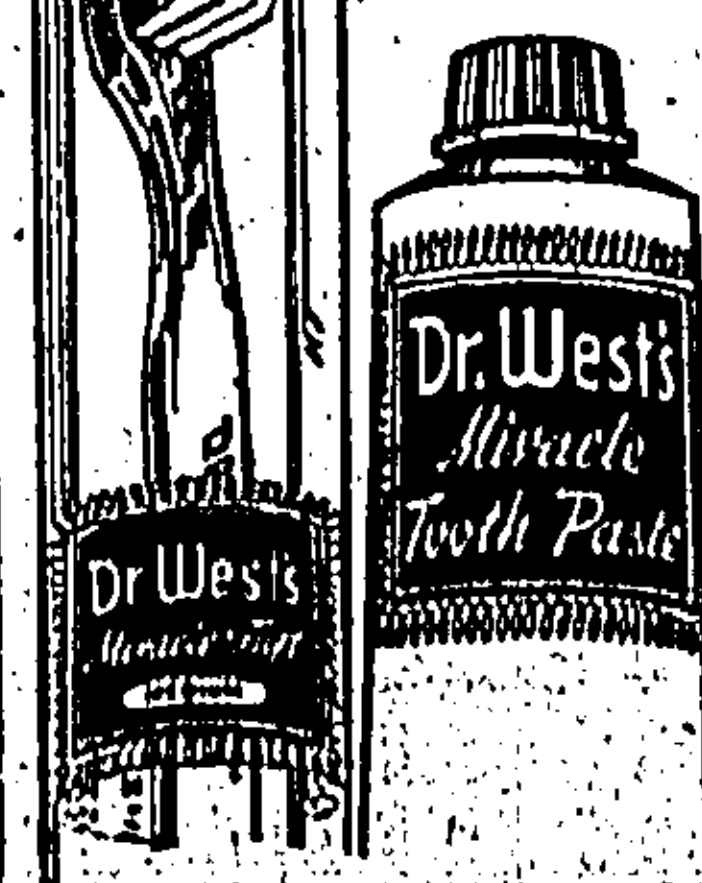
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FRANZ LEHAR DIES AFTER FIVE WEEKS' ILLNESS

Vienna, October 24.

Franz Lehar, the Austrian composer of "The Merry Widow" and other successful operettas, died today at his home in Bad Ischl, near Salzburg, aged 78.

He had been critically ill for the last five weeks and his brother and sister were with him when he died. His body will lie in state in the Stadtpark Church of Bad Ischl, which today went into mourning for its most famous Freeman.

He was recently presented with the Freedom of the town. He told the Mayor that he intended to leave his villa, where many of his works were composed, to the town to be kept as a Grand Lehar Museum and one-tenth of his estate for its upkeep.

With over 70,000 performances all over the world, his operetta "The Merry Widow" held a world record for a musical play until beaten by Lehar's other great success "Land of Smiles," which opened with Richard Tauber at Drury Lane, London, in 1931.

Jovial, immaculately dressed, Lehar had the appearance of a well-to-do businessman. His hobbies were playing billiards and furnishing flats. At one time, he had five flats with 14 pianos.

Lehar came of a Moravian peasant family. He composed his first song when six and later studied the violin at Prague Musical Academy. When the composer Dvorak saw two of his sonatas, he advised the young Lehar to give up the violin and become a composer.

Franz wanted to do so immediately but was dissuaded by his father. His advice to budding composers was "Keep yourself comfortably at your desk. Listen to the stillness of the night and let your pen dance over the paper. Start at midnight, finish at dawn, sleep until lunch-time and then try it out on the piano."

He married Sophie Paskas, a Viennese who was described as the organizing genius behind his life. She died last year. They had no children.—Reuter.

Five New Nuffield Car Models

As Lord Nuffield at Grosvenor House, London yesterday, announced five completely new cars, distributors in over 75 countries began to unpack shipments of the Morris "Oxford," first of the new models now in full production.

This is the first occasion in the history of the British motor car industry that such world-wide simultaneous coverage has been achieved.

In addition to those in transit there are already more than a thousand cars awaiting packing before starting on their desirable currency-earning voyages.

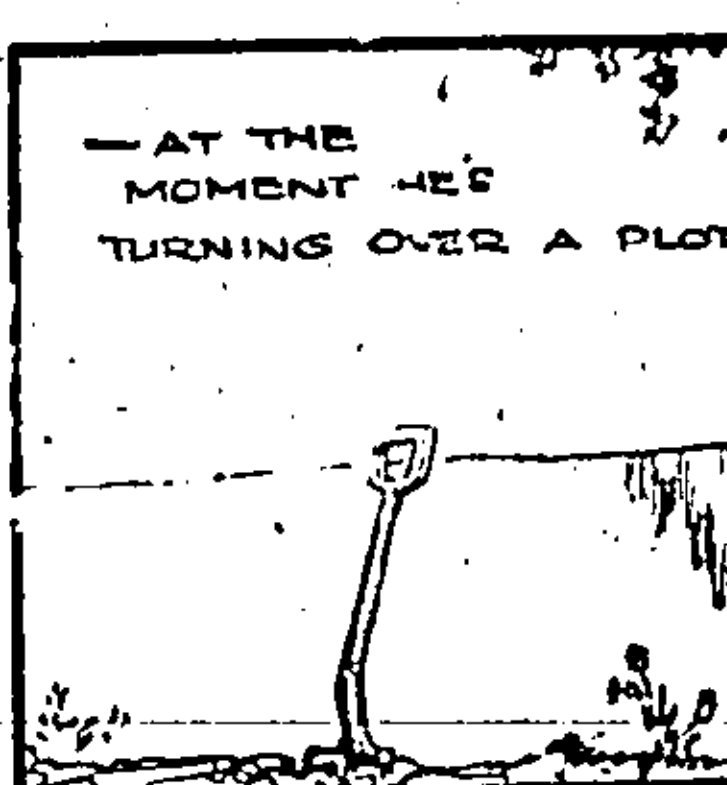
The four other models to follow are the Wolseley "Six-Eight," and "Four-Fifty," and the Morris "Six" and "Minor."

All five cars have independent front wheel torsion bar suspension, inter-axle seating, wind-cheating rust proofed bodies, exceptional wide-angle driving visibility, a new system of safety breaking, and extra-large luggage accommodation for their size.

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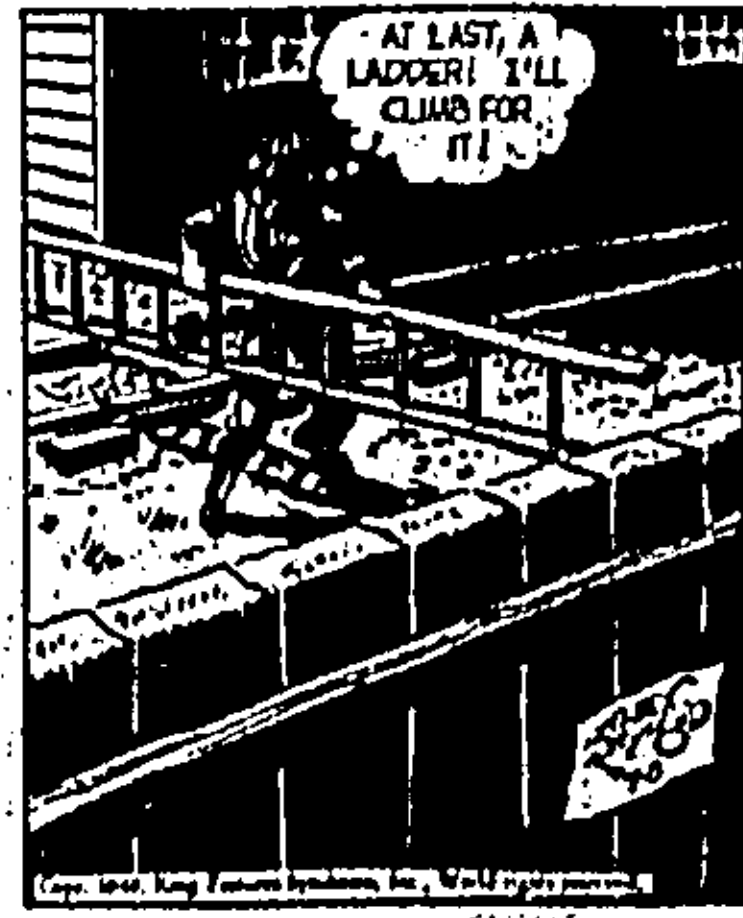
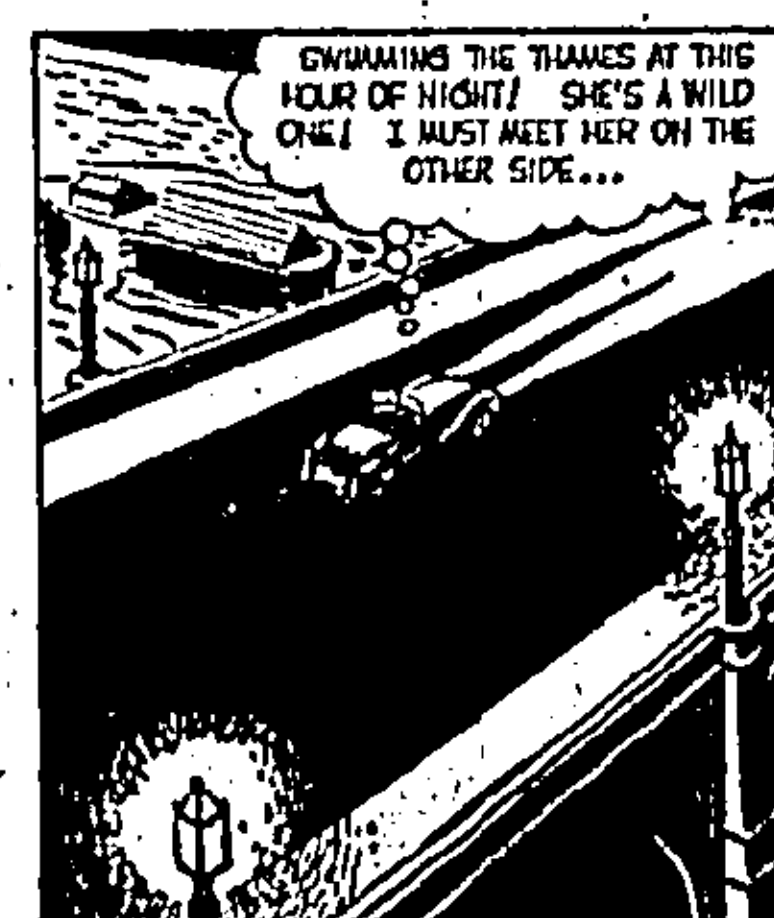
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VIOLENCE AT POLLS IN FRENCH INDIA

Pondicherry, October 24.

Six persons were injured, one of them seriously, today in clashes between Communists and French Socialists as French Indians went to the polls for Municipal elections. The six were taken to hospital.

Meanwhile the French India government has received a communique from Paris announcing that the French government does not recognise "any decision which might have been imposed on the population of Mahe."

The communique added that the incidents in Mahe originated from "external hooligans" whose activities have constantly been pointed out to the Delhi government since last August.

(Mahe was the scene of reported riots last week when several thousand persons were said to have crossed into the Municipality from India to stage pre-election demonstrations.)

The Municipal elections in French India today will be followed by a plebiscite on the incorporation of the French territory into the Indian Union.

Elsewhere in French India the streets of towns and villages were deserted. People were staying indoors to avoid election skirmishes.

The mayor and six councillors of the French India city of Mahe on the Malabar coast have resigned from the Municipal Council, reports from Calicut said yesterday.

Union Demanded

Indians in Mahe have challenged French rule in demonstrations demanding union of French India with the Dominion of India. A French cruiser has been ordered to Pondicherry, capital of the scattered French settlements in India.

The Calicut reports said four members of the French India Assembly who favour the merger with the Dominion have resigned. The French have five settlements in all in India. They cover about 100 square miles and have a total population of 323,215.

The French administration of Mahe virtually has collapsed. Accounts from Tellicherry, in the Malabar area, said a combined Committee of the Socialist Party and the Mahajana Sabha (pre-member Hindu Party) was

formed at a public meeting on Friday to deal with the situation. An official of Mahajana Sabha described the outbreak in Mahe as a "spontaneous rising of the people against the unprovoked aggression of the French authorities."

Governor Charles Baron, Commissioner for French India, blamed the disorders in Mahe and unrest in other French India towns on external pressure in connection with municipal elections which had been arranged for yesterday in Mahe, Pondicherry, Karikal and Yanam.

Governor Baron assailed particularly the tactics of the All India Congress Party, which favours union of French India with the Dominion.—Associated Press.

Many Huks Surrender

Manila, October 24.

Press reports from various points in Central Luzon indicated that numbers of Huks, singly or in small groups, were surrendering to the authorities as the government press its all-out campaign against the dissidents.

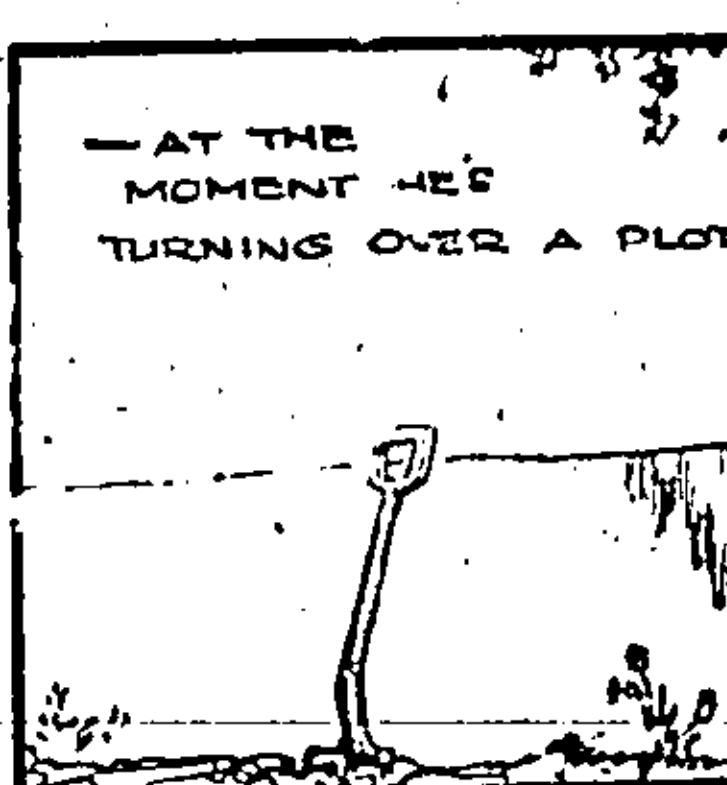
Reports said the Huk fighters were becoming increasingly demoralised due to lack of food, and captured Huks told of comrades dying of hunger in their mountain hideouts.

Seven Pampanga Huks, including a squadron commander, surrendered during the weekend, while three Huks surrendered in Nueva Ecija four Huks were captured in Bulacan.

At least eight Huks were slain in weekend encounters in Central Luzon.

It was reliably learned that Huk leaders who were being released after being disarmed.—United Press.

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VICIOUS ATTACK ON HIROHITO BY JAP COMMUNIST MAGAZINE

Tokyo, October 24.

Malaya Sand Radioactive

Singapore, October 25.
One of the by-products of the tin dressing of Malaya's tin mines, a transparent golden sand, contains the radio-active element thorium, reports the "Morning Tribune".

The paper said many hundreds of tons of radio-active sand are lying about the country on thousands of tin waste dumps, some of them 30 years old.

The sand is similar to the richly radio-active sands of Transvaar, South India, for which the British Government had an exclusive contract, the paper added.

British officials in Malaya are exploring the extraction of radio-active mineral vital to the production of all types of wartime instruments, according to the paper.—Reuter.

The Communist magazine, "Shinso" came out today with the most violent and vicious cartoon of Emperor Hirohito since the beginning of the occupation, and observers speculated whether prosecution for libel is in store for its editor.

The magazine published a 40-page special issue titled "Analysing Mr. Hirohito" in an obvious attempt to shake public faith in Hirohito personally and in the Japanese imperial institution as a stabilising factor.

The special issue contained a purported public opinion poll intended to give readers an impression that many prominent Japanese think the Emperor is liable for war guilt and should immediately abdicate.

Another article was titled "Hirohito's Family From A Eugenic Point Of View" and was written by a "well known" and "authoritative" mental physician. The author used only a pen name. While not directly accusing Hirohito of any mental

abnormalities, the article, cleverly prepared, tended to give an impression that the Emperor belongs to tainted stock.

Allied censorship of Japanese publications was recently relaxed as a step in the Japanese demoralisation process.

Allied publication media officials said if the magazine contains any libelous references, the Prime Minister could demand prosecution. These officials said it was known that the magazine "Shinso" was financed and edited by Communists.

Like Parrots

A brief article in the magazine said Japanese selected to speak with the Emperor during his rural visit "rehearsed like parrots" and concluded by observing: "No wonder then the Emperor is turned into a fool."

The magazine ruthlessly portrayed Hirohito as a patron of the black market who continues to live luxuriously, though pretending that he lost his home in air raids, and enjoying many tax exemptions.

It also extensively quoted from various testimony at the war crimes trial in an attempt to establish that Hirohito was fully responsible for Japanese aggression in Manchuria, the China invasion and the waging of the Pacific war.

Moscow-trained Sanzo Nosaka, Japan's number two Communist, contributing an article, said although the Japan Communist Party wants abolition of the imperial court he believes the Communist Party should give ground to Hirohito's retention for the time being.

Nosaka pointed out that, according to Japanese war prisoners questioned by the Allies, while only half of the Japanese soldiers believed in the possibility of a Japanese victory, practically all of them worshipped the Emperor.

Another article said Hirohito's grandmother was a "servant's child."

The cover of "Shinso" depicted Hirohito clutching a broken down throne which the new Government Premier, Shigeru Yoshida, and the former Premier, Hiroshi Ashida, were desperately trying to support.—United Press.

SURGEON NEEDS OWN OPERATION

Charleston, South Carolina.

October 24.

A young surgeon, who pioneered a rare heart operation to aid rheumatic fever victims, is critically ill and doctors believe that only the same delicate surgery can save him.

Dr. Horace G. Smithy, 35, gave hope to thousands of rheumatic fever victims a year ago by inventing a difficult operation on the heart. He knew that he himself might benefit from the new technique. Physicians said his condition was so poor that he could not operate unless he regained strength. The operation which Smithy invented involves the removal of tissue from the heart.

He designed a special instrument to keep the heart pulsating during the operation. The operation was first performed on Miss Betty Woodridge. It was credited with saving her life.

Scores of other rheumatic fever victims flocked to Smithy with appeals that he operate on them. But the surgery is extremely delicate and Smithy refused to operate on patients whom he considered not in the proper condition to withstand it.—United Press.

Hold That Tiger

Peiping, October 25.
Peiping economic police who have arrested many "rice" nabbers their first "tiger" on Saturday.

The victim was Wang Cheng Ting, head of the Food Merchants' Guild, who was charged with hoarding a large supply of food.

Police said Wang disturbed the market by paying a lot more than prevailing prices for food stocks.

Wang, 42, is a native of Shantung and a graduate of Shantung University.

More than 30 small street stall merchants were arrested on Saturday for displaying military uniforms, the unauthorized sale of which are banned.—Associated Press.

Schleswig Holstein Elections

Kiel, October 24.

Large forces of police were drafted into Schleswig Holstein to keep order today when 12 political parties contended for the votes of 1,600,000 people in elections for new local councils. No incidents have been reported so far.

In Schleswig, the northern part of the state, the elections took on the character of a plebiscite for Germany or for Denmark.

The South Schleswig Voters Union offered a pro-Danish programme while the three leading German parties, the Social, the Christian and the Free Democratic, combined forces to oppose them.

Voters streamed to the polls in spite of rainy weather. In Husum, over 80 per cent and in Kiel over 75 per cent.

In Flensburg, the stronghold of the pro-Danish Party, the German parties lodged complaints alleging voting irregularities.

Preliminary results from Schleswig of today's local elections showed gains for the German parties. In Flensburg, with an 87 per cent poll, the pro-Danish Party secured 30,131 votes, the combined German parties 30,760 and the Communists 980.

Under the mixed system of direct and proportional election, however, the Flensburg Town Council will consist of 23 pro-Danish members and 17 Germans.

In the 1946 elections, the pro-Danish Party secured 28,752 votes with 34 seats and the German parties altogether 15,257 votes and six seats.—Reuter.

SURRENDERING PVOS KILLED

Rangoon, October 24.

Reprisal killings in the Pegu district above Rangoon—White Band PVOS by colleagues opposing surrender are officially reported today.

A Government statement said PVOS who expressed their intention to lay down their arms are regarded as "betrayers of the cause" by the other elements.

It added that several dead bodies dressed in PVO uniform were seen floating down the Pegu river.

Today's military communique reported a concerted drive by Army, Navy and police on Rebels occupying four river villages in the Hanthawaddy district. It said the rebels were using Bren guns and trench mortars in an attempt to withstand the government assault but eventually were routed.

Toungby police station, South of Mandalay was burned down by rebels who also killed the Secretary of the local Cultivators Association, the communique said. It added that in the Tharrawaddy district rebels attacked government forces guarding rice-mills. After two hours resistance the guards drove off the rebels who used bombs, stens and trench mortars.—Associated Press.

General Slim Demands Wisdom, Intelligence

London, October 24.

General Sir William Joseph Slim, who succeeds Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery as Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, demands penetrating intelligence and broad wisdom from his officers.

Associates of the old 14th Army who helped him smash the Japanese in Burma recall his handling of an air force problem to demonstrate the kind of intelligence he expects.

Eager airmen reported they were in a position to destroy the headquarters of the Japanese General Sato in Burma and they wanted the word to go. "Never," said Slim. "It would be a disaster to Britain if General Sato were killed. He is so stupid that I want him directing the other side." Slim believes the enemy should be helped and encouraged to defeat himself.

In Slim Britain will have a Chief of Staff who is thoroughly familiar with modern warfare. Victor over three Japanese armies in Burma, he moved whole divisions over the jungle by air to strike swiftly at vulnerable spots.

Long before the Berlin airlift Slim demonstrated it could be done by supplying by air tens of thousands of troops in isolated positions with everything needed.

But despite his swift accommodation to changing ways in a changing world he retains some well established notions about war and the British. He believes in infantry. He believes in the stubbornness of the British and their refusal to get scared.

Brave Longer

"The British are no braver than Germans, Frenchmen or Italians," he once said. "But they are brave a bit longer."

He believes the new generation of British citizens is the "best generation we have ever bred and it should achieve great things." He hates war and believes that despite present discouragements the world will manage to find a better way.

Slim, 57, gray, balding, his iron moustache clipped like an

English hedge, upsets some traditions in the War Office. He came up from the ranks. He has not a public school background. He has been the victim of discipline a number of times.

He lost his stripes as a Lance Corporal in the first world war when he stepped out of a marching column to take a glass of beer offered him by a Belgian woman.

General Reproved

Another time was more recent, when he ordered 50,000 parachutes from an Indian manufacturer without asking the War Office. He needed the parachutes in a hurry and bypassed regulations. It turned out all right and the Indian manufacturer got his money because the parachutes won a campaign. But the General was reproved. In the course of some brilliant correspondence.

Associates say Slim is an efficient administrator and personally a shy officer of vivid imagination. He gets things done by going to the point. Day and night he demands intelligence, and insists that it be applied to all military and administrative problems.

Courage he takes for granted. Courage, Slim believes, has two distinct aspects. One is physical courage which he said the Japanese had beyond measure. But he thinks they lacked moral courage—the honesty to say to themselves that they had made a mistake, to admit it to superior officers and to try something else.

Slim demands both kinds of courage. A competent people, he said, must have physical and moral courage in proper balance.—Associated Press.

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sails 28th Nov. for Singapore & Japan.

M.S. "TREVANION" due 7th Dec. from London & Continent via Straits.

M.S. "SOUDAN" sails mid Dec. for London via Straits, Colombo & Continent.

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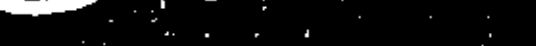
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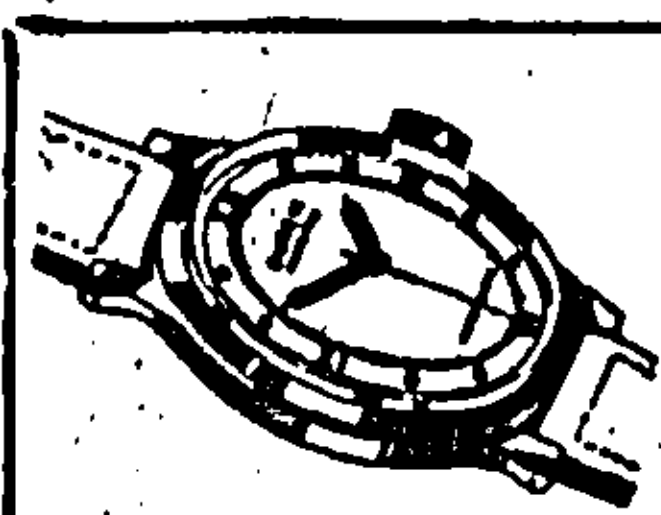
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Badminton:

INTER-CLUB LEAGUES TO START ON NOV. 22

Praise For BCOF Health

Tokyo, October 25. The health of men, women and children in Japan is higher than in Australia, Major General K.M. Norris Director of Australian Medical Services, said yesterday after an inspection of the Commonwealth Medical Services. Medical services were excellent, both for troops and their dependents. Eighty babies had already been born under the care of specialist officers and nurses. "We anticipate the century mark will be passed before Christmas," he added.—Herald.

Results Of Tennis Games At IRC, LRC

The following are the results of tennis matches played yesterday at the IRC and LRC.

IRC
Men's Doubles: J.J. Houghton and W.A. Reed beat L.H. Thummett and T. Lo 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Singles: Daniel Chen and Turner Cook beat Paul Kong and Frank Kwok 6-2, 6-3.

C. Kulewall and G. Chen beat J.D. Muckie and T.B. Huxthorne 6-1, 6-1.

Men's Singles: Tsoi Tin-fuk beat J.S. Lee 6-1, 6-2.

R. Segalen v Wong Chuen-shing (postponed).

LRC
Open Ladies' Doubles: Miss D. Kent and Mrs. A. Sheehan beat Mrs. Getz and Mrs. Stroudhach 6-2, 6-3.

Open Mixed Doubles: Mr. R. Segalen and Mrs. Slagter beat Mr. H.A. Ayres and Mrs. R. Lo 7-5, 2-6, 7-5.

Mr. Ho Ka-lau and Mrs. Lo beat Mr. K. Yip and Mrs. K. Yip 6-1, 6-2.

Club's Mixed Doubles: Mr. C.W.L. Way and Mrs. Marshall beat Mr. D.A.S. Gordon and Mrs. S.W. Murdoch 6-1, 6-2.

Men's Club Singles: Mr. J. Kempton beat Mr. G. Strickland 9-7, 4-6, 6-3.

TODAY'S GAMES

OPEN DOUBLES
No. 1 Court—Lee Wai-tung and Szeto Bick v. Rock Leung and Kwok Hing-chung.

No. 2 Court—Pang Oi-lam and Lock Dong-chung v. Chun Kam-moon and Lam Kwan.

No. 3 Court—R. Segalen and H. Ayres v. Wm. Wu and A. Fung.

No. 4 Court—D. Lo and N. Lo v. Wong Shu-ki and Li Chun-ki.

No. 5 Court—J. S. Lee and Lee Ming v. Tsang Chi-man and P. Poon.

All games start at 5.15 p.m.

OPEN SINGLES (LADIES)
Mrs. E. Litten v Mrs. M. Chow 9-30 a.m.

OPEN DOUBLES (LADIES)
Mrs. Tamworth and Miss Ribeiro v Mrs. Chu and Mrs. Bradley 1-15 p.m.

CLUB SINGLES (MEN'S)
Mr. R. Segalen v Mr. M. Heenan 5.15 p.m.

CLUB DOUBLES (MEN'S)
Mr. E. H. Hallink and Mr. F. Heunk v Mr. A. Todd and Mr. O. C. Hamilton—5.15 p.m.

ALTERATIONS IN RACING LIST

Alterations to the Classification List were announced by the Hong Kong Jockey Club yesterday. The alterations follow:

To Class 2: Sunlight.

To Class 3: Beckenham, Blue Ribbon, Desire, Liberation Star and Masterpiece.

To Class 4: Boom Town and Cassie.

To Class 5: Amigo, Speedway and Wifery.

To Class 6: Arctic, Autumn Leaf, Ingrid and Jackal.

To Class 7: Argus, Happy Season, Jassador, Prince of Foxes, Sure Shot and V-D Day.

THURSDAY'S CHILD OFF FOR NAHA

Mrs. Morrow-Talk and Mr. Michael Thompson, who arrived at Kaitiaki on Sunday afternoon, left Hong Kong at 9 a.m. yesterday on their Proctor plane, Thursday's Child, for Naha in the Lichu Islands.

They left England on a round-the-world trip on August 10. They were delayed at Marseille, France, and Calcutta. In Calcutta they were held up for seven weeks waiting for the under-entertained plane.

(By ARGONAUT)

At the Executive Committee Meeting of the Hong Kong Badminton Association held yesterday, it was decided to commence the 1948-49 Inter-Club Leagues on Monday, November 22.

Entries for the various Divisions were:

Men's Senior Doubles: Hong Kong University "A", Hong Kong University "B", Kowloon Cricket Club "A", Kowloon Sports Club "A", Chinese YMCA "A".

Men's Junior Doubles: Kowloon Dock, Chung Wah, Kowloon Tong "K", Kowloon Tong "T", Chinese YMCA "B", St. John's Club, VRC "A", VRC "B", St. Theresa's "A", St. Theresa's "B", Recreation "A", University "C", KCC "B".

Senior Mixed Doubles: Recreation "A", KCC "A".

Junior Mixed Doubles: Kowloon Dock, Recreation "B", St. Theresa's "A", St. Theresa's "B", KCC "B".

Ladies' Doubles: KCC, Recreation. Notable absentees were the Sing Tao Sports Club, last year's winners of the Senior Men's and Mixed Doubles League.

The Men's Junior Doubles event this year will be divided into two sections, the first two teams of each section to play a round robin to decide the winners.

Entries for the Senior Mixed Doubles and Junior Mixed Doubles were also made.

It was decided to extend the entry deadline for these events to Saturday, October 30, by which time it was hoped that further teams from the Recreation, University, Chinese YMCA and other Clubs would be entered.

Details of the running of the League are in the hands of the League Sub-committees comprising the Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and the following elected members: Mr. N.K. Chin, Mr. P. Lo, Mr. T.S. Young and Mr. A.L. Fisher.

Farewell Party For Rev. Wong

The Reverend Mr. J. C. L. Wong, who acted as Vicar of Christ Church, Kowloon Tong, before the arrival of Rev. C. Percy Smith, was the guest of honour at a farewell party last night given by the parishioners of the church.

The large number who gathered at the vicarage, the home of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Smith, to wish Mr. Wong bon voyage and God speed, included Dr. & Mrs. R. E. Lee, Mrs. Dorothy Lee, Rev. & Mrs. E. E. Low, Mr. E. W. Grover, Dr. & Mrs. C. C. Yee, Dr. & Mrs. P. P. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Shen, Colonel Quinton, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. McKenzie, Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Randall, Mrs. A. E. P. Guest, Rev. & Mrs. F. W. Weaver, and Mr. W. Barton.

Mr. Wong, who is the Superintendent-Engineer of the Blue Funnel Lines, is going to Raratonga, Sydney, on eight months' leave, where he will join his wife and daughter, Angela, who left in January this year.

Mr. Wong's three sons are also in school in Sydney, while Angela is going to the St. Catherine School down there.

Mr. Wong's departure from Hong Kong is a great loss to the church and the community.

The exhibition of his water colour paintings was opened by Mr. Douglas R. Bland at St. John's Cathedral yesterday.

The paintings of Pollock and the Bali Ang, Hong Kong Sunset and the oil painting of the portrait of Miss Veronica Walker were among the most outstanding.

Mr. Bland studied under Sir William Rothenstein, the principal of the Royal College of Art, his work could be classed among the products of the younger school of British painters.

He has exhibited before in England and South Africa. His work has been hung in the National Gallery in the exhibition of War Art.

The majority of the paintings now on view were done in Hong Kong, Macao and Canton.

The exhibition will continue until tomorrow.

War In Indo-China Hard For France

France's bitter, bloody, two-year war against the shadowy Vietnamese Army in its richest colonial possession, Indo-China, is disturbing military experts here who fear its possible effect on the French contribution to the Western Union both in blood and treasure and prestige to France itself.

At least 100,000 French uniformed soldiers were pinned down in an effort to force a major battle with the enemy, who thus far has succeeded in keeping the fighting on guerrilla level. The number of casualties in fighting has been high—military observers on the scene estimated 10 per cent. This means thousands of dead on both sides.

The task of maintaining, equipping and supplying the Army which France must keep in Indo-China would be an extraordinary one even if France was not disturbed by political and economic troubles at home.

As the situation stands, it is feared that France might find it difficult to maintain its grip of strategic centers in Indo-China and fulfill all of its probable commitments in the Western Union should a sudden emergency arise.

An informed source, who has just returned from the colony reported, however, that the disposition in some French circles there is to play for time on the theory that if a world war erupts the United States would quickly enter up the Indo-China problem since it would need the area for a base.

The Vietnamese Nationalist movement for complete independence from France started in 1941 and gained impetus during the war. France has since offered the colony self-government within the French Union, meaning French control of military and foreign affairs, but this was rejected.

Most of the actual fighting in Indo-China is being done by the Foreign Legion and colonial troops under French Army officers. Many Nazi prisoners of war made up 50 percent of its desert-toughened manpower. The Germans grumble that they do all the shock troop work for the North Africans and Moroccans who, they complain, get the glory.

Military observers regard the present situation in Indo-China as thus: The French control major cities—Salon, Hanoi, Hue, Thanh and Da Lat, but communications are under Vietnamese fire and nothing moves outside the cities except under heavy guard.

Air France, passengers, for example, travel seven miles from Hanoi to the airfield in buses bristling with armament. The Vietnamese make their own bazookas.

High Commissioners Emile Bollaert has been negotiating with Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam, who has been living in exile in Hong Kong for the past two years.

The French have been hoping to split the opposition by setting him up as head of the Nationalist puppet government.

Military observers say that if the Indo-China problem is permitted to drag on without some agreed settlement the Vietnamese may finally win out. They believe that France could throttle the uprising now if it could launch a major military campaign with augmented forces from the home land, but this would involve an operation of considerable magnitude for a nation with a disturbed internal situation. United Press.

DEBATE CHANGED

Tomorrow's debate at the European YMCA has been changed. The debate will be "That Public Central Control should be extended to include all local Utility Companies."

The debate under the auspices of the Y's Discussion Group will start at 8.30 p.m.

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Police Say "No" To Press-Referees Tilt

A proposal by the Referees' Association to have a match with the Press was rejected by the Police Authorities. It was divulged by Mr. Guest, Chairman, at the fortnightly meeting of the Referees' Association yesterday.

The Chairman stated that a letter, containing the proposal, was addressed by the Association to the Hong Kong Football Association. The Football Association, in its reply, stated that the proposition did not meet with the approval of the police.

The meeting adopted the proposal that Mr. Clunney of the Hong Kong Police should be approached by a member of the Association to discuss the matter further.

It was further proposed that the amendments to the Articles of Association will be discussed on November 1, to form a Supreme Council consisting of representatives from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Chinese and Civilian.

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Vox Populi:

BRITAIN SHOULD NOT PULL OUT OF SPORTS

London, October 24.

The suggestion that Britain should withdraw from international sport until she stands a better chance of winning is turned down by the majority of Britons, according to a remarkable mass observation on sport conducted by the Daily Graphic.

This poll, taken from more than 2,000 people in areas in different parts of the United Kingdom, shows that only 14 per cent think the nation should withdraw.

Both players and non-players were consulted in this poll, which produced some most interesting facts. For instance, the percentage of those believing in Sunday sport is as high as 62 per cent, with only 28 per cent declaring themselves against it. Naturally, it is the players rather than non-players who favour sporting activity on the Sabbath Day.

Another rather astonishing result is that 77 per cent of those asked were in favour of professionalism in sport, with only 23 per cent disapproving. Of those in favour of professionalism, 51 per cent thought it was a good thing because people must earn a living somehow. The remaining 49 per cent thought that it was good for sport.

The poll showed that one in every four persons in Britain take an active part in sport while three in every five watch it.

Football is the most popular sport in Britain, both among players and spectators. Among the former, the order of popularity is football first, lawn tennis second, swimming third, cricket fourth, bowls fifth and golf sixth.

Among spectators, cricket comes second to football, with lawn tennis third. Although women are shown to be taking a much greater interest in sport, in playing and watching, with 22 women taking part for every 39 men, it is only in lawn tennis that there is a greater feminine appeal than male.

On the question whether too many people watch and not enough play, some 40 per cent think that there is too much watching and not enough activity.

While those who express the contrary view number only 10 per cent, it is noteworthy that Scotland tops the list of spectators, many would think this rather surprising as the Scots are generally considered to be a harder nation than the English.

Gambling in sport is generally disapproved with 35 per cent thinking it is not a good thing, mostly on the grounds that it destroys the spirit of the game.

Those who think it is all right mostly qualify their approval by adding: "If it is not overdone."

Finally, the Daily Graphic asked those it contacted how they thought British sporting prowess could be improved.

The greatest number, 19 per cent, said by more training and coaching, 17 per cent said by better facilities, which is roughly the same thing, and 10 per cent said by greater encouragement, which also is along the same lines.

Not Better Food. Only nine per cent thought that better food would produce better results and they were mostly spectators who are not as qualified to speak as the players, who were nearly all of the opinion that it was better facilities that were wanted.

Asked the reasons for Britain's comparative failure, the reasons given were lack of food, insufficient coaching and training, the war and the fact that Britain does not take her sport seriously enough.

Oddly enough, one in every four suggest that it is due to the lack of food and yet they don't think more food would remedy the situation.

Those who think it has been due to lack of coaching total 13 per cent, those who put it down to the war eight per cent, and those who say sport is not taken seriously enough also about eight per cent.

Meantime, there has been a vigorous appeal by the National Playing Fields Association for more funds better facilities for the youth of the country.

Compared with nearly every nation in the world, the youth of Britain has definitely fewer chances of becoming expert in sport. In fact, really seems fundamentally the reason why the British record in sport does not look good when put alongside that of the major nations like the United States, Soviet Russia and even little countries like Sweden and Finland, whose youngsters are given every chance.—Reuter.

Hardy Scots?